POOR DOCUMENT

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The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1923.

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.

Telephones—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.

THERE IS NO WEAKENING.

Tomorrow a representative delegation of prohibitionists from different parts of the Province will appear before the Government at Fredericton to present the case for the most strict enforcement possible of the prohibitory law.

Referring to conditions in the United States, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, a strong Republican paper, announces that President Harding will take his stand for re-election on a strict enforcement platform. He would not do so if he were not convinced that the great mass of the people are opposed to any weakening of the Volstead Act.

Of conditions in Ontario the Toronto Star points out that in that city, where the poorest results might be expected, there is less than one fourth as much drunkenness as in 1913, and declares it is not true that the Ontario Temperance Act does not curtail the evils of the drinking habit. The Toronto Globe makes the same assertion and adds that there will be no weakening of prohibition in Ontario. The Ottawa Journal says:—

"There is no agitation worthy the name against the O. T. A. or prohibition in Ontario. There is no movement for a return to license that amounts to anything. If one should develop it would be overwhelmingly defeated. Prohibition in Ontario is permanent."

WE LAG BEHIND.

Hon. W. J. O'Hearn, the new Attorney General of Nova Scotia, submitting the annual report of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children to the Legisiature, paid a tribute to the Children's Aid Societies and the Juvenile Courts. A report of his address says:—

"Hon. Mr. O'Hearn paid tribute to the work of Ernest H. Blois, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, and took occasion to say that the success of the work of the department had been achieved largely through the splendid contributions in one way and the other of organizations and individual citizens throughout the Province. He had a word to say with regard to the work of the Juvenile Courts in Halifax and New Glasgow, and declared that a most forward step had been taken, one for which the Government should receive the highest congratulations and feel very gratified, that these courts had been established, thus removing the young boy or girl charged with some misdeameanor from the sordid influences of the Criminal Court. There were eleven Children's Aid Societies, the success of which was due to the generous aid and work of individual citizens."

It is much to be regretted that New Brunswick is still without a Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, and without even one Juvenile Court. The need is as obvious in this Province as in Nova Scotia, but we still lag behind. The Children's Aid Societies of St. John, Moncton and Fredericton are often asked to give aid in places that are beyond there jurisdiction, and children suffer because there is no organization to come to their rescue. If we had a Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children he would have authority anywhere in the Province, and he would organize Children's Aid Societies to carry on the work in every municipality. If we had Juvenile Courts in St. John and Moncton and perhaps some other centres the reproach that attaches to the taking of boys and girls to the police court building would be removed, and with probation officers the proportion of young people saved from evil courses would be greatly enlarged. Let us follow the example of Nova Scotia and practically every other Province in Canada.

The City Council did the right thing yesterday in authorizing the expenditure for poles which was recommended by the Civic Power Commission, and in deciding to notify the New Brunswick Power Company that the city would supply its own light after June 30. The City Council can best carry out the people's wishes by doing all in its power to hasten the work. Now that the Power Company is to be notified, there is all the more reason for rapid progress with the distribution system.

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France has not yet been able to show to the world that her invasion of the Ruhr has either benefited her financially or made it more easy for all the powers to get reparations from Germany. The latter has pursued a very effective non-resistance policy which puts more and more of a burden on France, even if it does also leave Germany the poorer. Was not the British contention the wiser one after all?

SEND A DELEGATION.

On March 31, 1922, there was available at Ottawa for the benefit of vocational training in New Brunswick, the sum of $49,699.75, and a balance of $47,700.27 from past years since the act came into effect, which the Province could have drawn but failed to do so. The Province, of the $97,400.02 available drew only $22,160.78. It allowed $15,114.04 to lapse altogether. There is available this year the sum of $110,346.12. In three years the Province had drawn only $35,966.17. How much will lapse this year because the Province, and especially the city of St. John, where the need is greatest, is not alive to its own interests?

The Province of Ontario, which had $378,174.84 available in the year ending March 31, 1922, drew every cent of it and would have been glad to get more. Alberta also drew its full quota. In the three years the act was in force, up to the date mentioned, the various provinces had drawn as follows:—

British Columbia	$ 96,405.71
Alberta	141,152.09
Saskatchewan	18,341.78
Manitoba	31,090.42
Ontario	778,584.20
Quebec	319,037.89
New Brunswick	35,966.17
Nova Scotia	56,951.33
Prince Edward Island	9,842.38

It is interesting to look at the figures of attendance at vocational schools in Ontario. For the year under review the total enrolment in evening classes was 27,297; in day classes, 2,600; and in part time classes 907. In New Brunswick the total enrolment in evening classes was only 1,135; in day classes, 78; and in itinerant classes, in 35 different localities for a short period, 1,541. The comparison is not creditable to this Province.

In Ontario the municipalities in the year 1920 spent on day and evening industrial education $1,847,905.04, or almost double what was spent the year before. In 1921 the Province granted $511,021.41, compared with $140,294.41 the year before. The municipalities, which in 1920 spent $1,847,905.04, increased the amount in 1921 by 56 per cent. The report shows that last year Sault Ste Marie was completing a vocational building at a cost of $255,000; Sarnia was completing a new collegiate institute and vocational school at a cost of $570,000; Hamilton an addition to its technical school to cost $800,000; Windsor and Walkerville a technical school building to cost $800,000; while St. Catharines, Kitchener and Guelph were building secondary schools of the composite type, providing for both classical and vocational courses under the one roof. A school of this type exists at Edmundston in this province, and others will probably be established in Fredericton and Moncton. The Federal grant is available for the portion devoted to vocational training.

It must be borne in mind that a year has passed since the report under review was prepared, and that during this year great progress has been made in Ontario and other provinces; while some progress has been made in New Brunswick—outside of St. John—where it is needed most.

What assistance would St. John get if it decided to erect a vocational high school? From Federal and Provincial grants it would get 25 per cent of the cost of the building; 50 per cent. of the cost of equipment; and 60 per cent. of the salaries of approved teachers. The fact to keep in mind in connection with this matter is that while the grants will lapse if not taken up within a stated period the financial loss is not the worst feature of the case. The greater loss is suffered by those who are denied vocational training, and by the community which turns out young people unfitted to compete with the vocationally-trained students of more wide-awake provinces.

There is soon to be a great educational conference in Toronto. The Times suggests that the Chairman of the School Board, if his duties will permit; a member of the Council of the Board of Trade; and a member of the City Council, or someone nominated by it, be sent as a delegation from St. John to attend this conference, and at the same time to visit half a dozen Ontario centres within easy reach of Toronto, to study on the spot the manner in which vocational schools are conducted. The City Council and Board of Trade should be as deeply interested in this matter as the Board of School Trustees.

QUEBEC FIRE; LOSS OF $200,000

Quebec, March 20—(Canadian Press)—Fire here last night completely destroyed the St. Roch's Hotel, in the heart of the retail business section, as well as an office building adjoining and damaged the Banque Nationale, involving a total loss estimated at about $200,000.

The fire was discovered in a sample room of the hotel and spread with such rapidity that as soon as the first alarm was sent in summoning the firemen, the flames had already gained the fourth floor and were bursting from the windows.

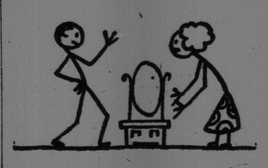
The Marriage Game

The Snappiest of Pastimes As Played to a Decision Every Day

By Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hatton

ROMANTIC MEMORIES.

Her Play—It is a queer attitude you men take toward the girls with whom you used to be in love in the dear dead days. I mean you profess to a feeling of deep sorrow for them — one would fancy that you consider that because they didn't marry you that their lives must be blasted as a natural consequence. I have never known a man to take any other view of it. Now, a woman doesn't take that viewpoint at all. A woman has sufficient good sense to realize that the fellows who used to be sweet on her are probably just as happy with their wives they they would have been with her. And that is the sensible idea of it.



His Counter-Play—Oh, see here. As a matter of fact the attitude of a woman toward a fellow who has married is so absurdly sentimental that it is apparent not only to the other fellow, but also to her own husband—which is where all the grief lies. A man is frankly sorry for the girl who married somebody else—and all hands may see it. But a married woman gushes and blushes and pulls a lot of coy stuff when she meets up with some ex-suitor, and so three persons are made very uncomfortable and the woman—well, she is just making a spectacle of herself. And that's the truth.

The Referee—He has a little the best of the debate today.

HARD FACTS.

(Berenice Dewey, in New York Evening Post)

If wishes were horses and promises motors
Then no one would walk and the roads would be gay,
With Jeremy Drudge dashing by in his brougham
And giving Miss Clerk and her coachman good-day.

With fluttering pennants atug at the windshield,
The janitor's wife would gad all about town,
Saluting the charwoman on her high horse,
Agog in a new and magnificent gown.

And Timothy Newsboy would race with Miss Cashgirl
On spirited ponies through concourse and park—
But wishes are moonshine and promises molehills,
And all of us foot it from daylight till dark.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Always The Same.

For an hour the teacher had dwelt with painful repetition on the parts played by carbohydrates, proteids and fats in the building up and maintaining of the human body.

At the end of the lesson the usual test questions were put, among them:

"Can any girl tel me the three foods required to keep the body in health?"

There was silence until one maid held up her hand and replied:

"Yes, teacher! Yer breakfast, yer dinner, and yer supper."—Pearson's Weekly.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

Fire caused $5,000 damage at an early hour Sunday morning to a building on Rosebury street, Campbellton, owned by a Mr. Laundry, Bathurst. A woman in the third flat was overcome with smoke and removed only with difficulty to safety. Several merchants occupied the lower section of the building.

By a vote of 121 to 14 the House of Commons reaffirmed its stand of 1919 against granting of titles in Canada. The motion was introduced by L. J. Ladner, Conservative member from Vancouver South, and called for granting of decorations save those carrying titles for "distinguished service or high attainments in education, literature, art and science."

Two passengers on the train from Levis to Campbellton, a woman and a boy, were severely injured on Saturday evening, when they were struck by stones thrown through the train windows. They were put off at Amqui for medical attention and some doubt was expressed for their recovery.

TO POPULARIZE C. N. R.

Walter S. Thompson, appointed direc of publicity for the Canadian National Railways. He was formerly publicity agent for the Grand Trunk. Mr. Thompson was in St. John on Saturday.

THE APPEAL TO THE WOMEN.

To the Editor, The Times-Star:

Sir:—As one who has caught the vision of a United Church of Canada, and who is looking forward to its consummation at an early date, I am concerned over certain press dispatches as to the "strategic" movements of those opposed to the union. I beg leave to ask the following questions:—

Is it true that the Anti-Unionists are trying to mobilize the women for the purpose of making a flanking movement on the home against church union?

Is it true that anti-unionists have lost all hope of convincing the men of the church through the regular Presbyterian channels by a reasonable statement of their case, and have extended their appeal to prejudice and sentiment by inciting Delilah to clip the locks of Samson?

Is it possible that anti-unionists are so convinced that disunity is the most ideal state of things that they can, without any qualms of conscience, deliberately attempt a cleavage between man and wife on a natural religious question?

What is the significance of the press reference to the Women's Missionary Society. Is it suggested that some women are using their position to thwart the expressed policy of the General Assembly? If so, are there not enough other competent women to take their positions, so that high office among the women may not be used to jeopardize the great work the women of the church as a whole are accomplishing?

Is it true that women are being asked to speak, canvas, vote and petition to defeat this movement of the people? Who is asking them to do so, and is the motive clearly placed before them that the desire is to kill union at all costs?

While I do not think that the women will be blindly led by such blind guides, yet I am concerned over these possibilities. I would like to ask what the unionists are doing to meet any such insidious and vicious movement, which I believe, if it were to succeed in its purpose, would disrupt the home as well as the church, and emasculate church government for all time to come.

W. L. EDMONDS,
(Elder.)

127 Balsam avenue, Toronto,
March 15, 1922.

THE HOSPITAL FIRE.

Le Devoir: "The destruction of the Hospital for Incurables has stirred in the city and throughout the whole province feelings of profound sympathy and emotion. There are few institutions which lie so near the heart of the people; and we would ask the Sisters of Providence, with whose name the hospital has been associated for three-quarters of a century, and to whom it is indebted for so many benevolent services, to accept our sympathy in the disaster that has overtaken the institution. Like their mother Church, they are untiring in their work. Their sole object in life is to devote themselves in some form or another to the good of others, and we all know that tomorrow they will begin again the admirable work which has just been interrupted by fire. In repairing the disaster, the public we are sure will be ready to give all the assistance of which it is capable."

Would Drop Word, "Incurable."

La Petrie and La Presse alike voice their sympathy for all who are concerned in the hospital fire, and render homage to the work of the sisters who had charge of the institution.

La Presse also writes: "Would it not be opportune to modify the name 'Hospital for Incurables' when the institution has been rebuilt? Let us avoid proclaiming that the unfortunate patients must not have any hope of recovery, as it were, on the front of the hospital any word which signifies the terrible condemnation: 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here.' Would not the word "infirm' (Fr. 'invalides') be a good substitute for the word 'incurable?'—Hospital for the Infirm?' We need not, of course, attach too much importance to words, but in matters of this kind it is well to be guided by some sentiment."

TOO SOON TO QUIT.

(New York Tribune.)

Little more than a fortnight ago Frederick Schneider was shot and killed in his automobile on a lonely road in the Bronx. Now the District Attorney of that county is quoted as saying that the murder is "practically a closed book"—another unsolved mystery like the Elwell case and the Hall-Mills tragedy.

For a prosecutor to throw up his hands after two weeks of investigation of a capital crime would be an extraordinary confession of the law's inertia. Perhaps it is merely a gesture for the purpose of concealing decisive action. Or it is possible that the District Attorney is certain in his own mind where the guilt lies but is hopeless of obtaining a conviction. But two weeks seems too short a time to accept that conclusion.

A disquieting feeling grows that deliberately planned murder is becoming safer than it ever was before. If the details are planned with sufficient forethought the chances of escape are becoming better and better. The only answer is equal skill by prosecuting attorneys—aand dogged determination to get results. It is too soon to drop the Schneider mystery. If every puzzling homicide is pigeonholed in short order murder as a fine art will flourish.

PROBLEM EMIGRATION, NOT IMMIGRATION

Le Devoir: "The best thing that could happen for prospective immigrants and the good renown of Canada would be for the Canada Colonization Company to wind up its affairs and disappear. It is not by bonuses, paid directly or indirectly that we can expect to bring people here to stay. And as to spending money the Canadian authorities would do well to commence by what can be spared to the finding of means that will keep here the Canadians who are inclined to leave the country and who are, in fact, departing every month in increasing numbers."

TO THE PRIMROSE

(By D. M. de C. L.)

O, modest little primrose,
Daintiest flower of spring,
Shaded, on a mossy bank,
Thou art a lovely thing.
Thy little yellow petals,
Like a tiny golden pate;
Queenliest of wild flowers,
Growing in woodland state.

Lieut. A. C. Wurtele of Halifax arrived in the city yesterday in connection with the formation of a company of The Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve under the auspices of the New Brunswick branch of the Navy League of Canada.

Young Boswell Interviews Mary Roberts Rinehart

Because she is one of the most successful American writers, she began as a playwright, producing her first play before she wrote her first book, she was a war correspondent, being the first American woman to go to the French front, she has written editorials, short stories, novels and motion picture scenarios, she has that rare virture, a sense of humor, this is Young Boswell's one hundredth interview.

It was a relief from official seances in Washington to have tea with Mrs. Rinehart in her luxurious apartment. In a fashionable black gown with flowing sleeves and a large black hat weighed down with roses, a long strand of pearls swinging as she walked, the creator of Bab came down the corridor to greet Young Boswell. She didn't wear large spectacles, as Young Boswell had always thought all writers should. She was more like a prima donna.

Mrs. Rinehart—Here is the American public as I see it. It is like many families, which present a united front to the world at large, but are strongly divided among themselves. It is only when the division among ourselves becomes equivalent to our position in the world, that our situation may be regarded as dangerous. Nationally, I believe there are internal forces at work to disunite us, and the diversity of opinion is accentuated by the fact that our conservative element is becoming ultra-conservative as an offset to the pull the other way. For instance, I have always liked to consider myself as a progressive in politics, but even the word progressive has fallen into disrepute temporarily.

Young Boswell—Let's don't be so serious.

Mrs. Rinehart—What shall I talk about? Clothes, dogs, people, writing?

Young Boswell—Isn't writing a serious matter?

Mrs. Rinehart—I always take it pretty hard, but the critics don't seem to.

Young Boswell (trying to adjust himself to this new angle)—What do you think of the critics?

Mrs. Rinehart—Not very much. (Yawning.) I don't read the reviews. I'm the best judge of the craftmanship in my work, and I'm quite willing to leave it to the people who buy the book whether it pleases them or not. I've often thought it would be a fine idea to make the critics buy their books. You know, when we give away seats in the theatre we never expect an enthusiastic audience.

Young Boswell (since she had suggested the subject)—What do you think of the little theatre movement?

Mrs. Rinehart—I'm keenly interested in it. Europe has always considered the theatre as only partially commercial and largely an intellectual outlet. Here in America out theatres are so strongly commercialized that the only possibility of production for a play which lacks box office quality, but which may have everything else, is in the little theatre movement.

Young Boswell—I hear you are doing a new play.

Mrs. Rinehart—Yes. I'm not sure what sort of play. As everybody has imitated "The Bat" lately, I don't dare to.

Young Boswell—Is it about the younger generation? Everybody is taking a crack at the Y. G. recently.

Mrs. Rinehart—No. Frankly I know nothing about the younger generation.

(Young Boswell noticed the pictures of her sons on the desk.) No person who is not of that generation can know anything about them. On the surface they undoubtedly display a considerable laxity, but I'm inclined to think that it is largely a laxity in manners rather than in morals. I always have contended that there was no more highly sexed period than the Victorian era, when a girl was supposed to swoon if she showed her ankle. On the other hand, from the point of view of the detached observer, I often wonder what the children of this younger generation will be like. It has so ruthlessly torn down, and I have yet to find that it has built up anything. But revolt is not necessarily unhealthy, although many critics of this new generation think it is, I think it is a mistake to class as one the two distinct divisions of Young America today—the frivolous, irresponsible and pleasure hunting young people and those who are merely seeking their rights. One set wants to play, and their motto is irresponsibility. The other sets wants to work, and their motto is individuality. But come, you must be starving. Have another cup of tea.

WHEN LENINE DIES.

(New York Tribune.)

Lenine is dying. When the news of his illness was first broadcasted a year ago it was felt that his sudden death would be a calamity. Today, however, his end having been foreseen for many months, the news of his death is not expected to produce any great disturbance. As one Russian observer puts it, Lenine's work is done. The machinery is firmly enough established to carry on without him. Although the loss of his keen intellect will be deeply felt, the very facts that this crisis has been foreseen and that during the period of his illness his activities have been steadily diminishing have made it possible for his associates to learn to do without him.

Four or five men stand out dominantly in the governing circle. Trotzky, of course, with his great popularity and the strength that he has as head of the army, is one of the most imposing figures. A gifted organizer, he has nevertheless failed to stand ahead of Lenine. Karl Radek, the shrewd and cynical professional revolutionist whose activities in Germany in 1919 brought him fame in communist circles, is reputed to have taken over more and more the direction of foreign affairs, nominally carried on by Tchitcherin. Bucharin, author of several works on communism and head of the Pravda, has become the spokesman for the party in Russia. Stalin, close to Lenine, is generally credited with having done much to bind the non-Slavic nationalities to the Soviet authorities. Kamenev, also close to Lenine, and familiar with the commercial relations of Europe, is considered to have attracted the support of the more moderate elements without at the same time completely alienating the radicals.

This group now controls the machinery of government. During the months of Lenine's illness it has succeeded in functioning smoothly and in building up its strength. There is no indication, therefore, that Lenine's death will have any violent effect upon it. It is true, of course, that Lenine had become in a sense a moderate. As a practical man he was among the first to see the need of abandoning the experiments in communism and applied Marxism, and he was one of the powerful advocates of a return to tried systems of government and economics. In this he was seconded by Kamenev. His death, therefore, will give a preponderance to the left wing of the Communist party. Considering the swing to the right during his illness, however, it is difficult to believe that his death will be the signal for any marked swing back. There are too many shrewd men among the remaining leaders to make it likely that they will abandon the policy of conciliating the outside world and making the necessary concessions to induce foreign capitalists to aid in rebuilding Russia.

To predict Lenine's successor is a difficult task. He may be a figurehead; he may be a man put up so as to attract the moderates; he may be a howling radical. It is unlikely, however, that the man who is chosen will be out of accord with the policies developed during the last eighteen months. Russia is moving toward the right. The further she moves the greater are the prospects of assistance from abroad and the greater the chances of her recovery. This fact is not unknown to Lenine's followers in Moscow.

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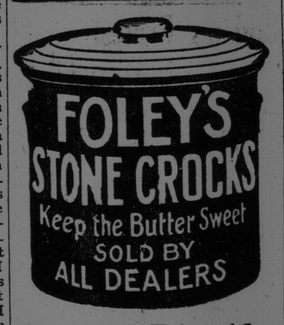

Made by Canadian Workmen of Canadian Clays With Canadian Coal.

Has Theory As To Cause of Her Husband's Death

Mrs. Small Will Not Disclose it, However — Sisters Question Vadility of Will.

Toronto, Ont., March 20. — Mrs. Theresa Small, wife of the Toronto millionaire, A. J. Small, who disappeared on December 2, 1919, appearing in court yesterday in connection with her application for probate of a will leaving the entire $2,000,000 estate to herself, said, in reply to questions, that she had a theory as to how her husband had met his death, but she did not care to express it.

In the present proceedings, Mrs. Small is applying in the Surrogate Court to Judge Coatsworth for a declaration that her husband may be legally deemed to be dead in order that the will may be probated. Sisters of the missing man, Misses Florence and Gertrude Small, are attacking the validity of the will, which is dated twenty years ago and was not prepared by a lawyer.

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O. W. Chesley, has severed his connections with Waterbury & Rising, Limited, King street store, and has purchased the boot and shoe business formerly conducted by the late M. P. Marshall at Middleton, N. S. Mr. Chesley has been for more than twenty years with Waterbury & Rising starting in as a boy. While his business associates will miss him they will join in wishing him every success for the future.

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