

# The Evening Times and Star

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## WILL NOT TURN THE CLOCK BACK

The Standard is convinced that the people are not satisfied with the record of the Foster government. Let us assume for the sake of argument that the government has not been able to satisfy the people. What then? The people of course would have to consider to whose hands they would entrust the administration of public affairs. It would be obvious folly to oust one government unless a better one was in sight. But, if the Foster government were defeated, power would pass again into the hands of the same gentlemen who were responsible for all the scandals that disgraced the province and led to their defeat in 1917. Is it not a little too early to restore those gentlemen to power? Do the people want the old crown lands policy restored? Do they want more deals with those Valley Railway contractors liquor dealers and others? Do they want such transactions as the patriotic potato deal? There have been no scandals since the Foster government assumed power. It has given the province an honest administration and given the people something for their money. It would be a deadly blow to good government to put the discredited politicians of four years ago in power again. The people of the other provinces, who were amazed at the revelations of political rotteness in New Brunswick four years ago would be still more astounded if the electors with their eyes open invited further exploitation of their resources. Hence, every elector must ask himself before he decides to vote against the government, what would happen if the government were defeated. He wants good administration of provincial affairs, and he knows what kind he would get if the old discredited group were restored to power. He will not take any such risk.

## THE POWER POLICY.

If the Foster government had done nothing else, its hydro-electric policy would command it to the people. Enough stress has been placed upon this policy. There is water-power enough in this province to give it light and to turn the wheels of its industries. Consider for a moment what that means. A glance at Ontario tells the story. Once our water powers are developed the coal problem will be far less serious and the province will be dotted with small manufacturing plants supplied with cheap power. One of the greatest handicaps in the past has been the relatively high cost of power. The Foster government has set out to overcome this handicap. It has adopted a policy which will not only develop power but prevent private interests from exploiting it at the expense of the user. These water powers in different parts of the province are to be developed as a beginning, and one of these will provide St. John with cheap light and power. Within a comparatively short time, the tenders for construction of the Musquash dams have been called for and the work will be carried out as speedily as possible. The government which has had the courage to inaugurate this policy should be given another term to carry it along. To the man in the village and countryside as well as in the cities and towns, hydro-electric power offers priceless advantages especially when he is not at the mercy of a grasping corporation. The policy of public control protects him and ensures him low rates. A government which has the courage to declare such a policy deserves well of the people and should be given a mandate to go on with the good work. Within another five years, by the development of water power, New Brunswick will have been enormously enriched, and all the people will share the benefit.

## HALIFAX MEANS BUSINESS

The people of Halifax are not going about imploring somebody to put their harbor in commission. They are determined that the government shall do what is its duty to do, and that is to provide needed terminal facilities. Friday's Halifax Chronicle says:— "A meeting of the transportation committee of the Board of Trade was held in the board rooms yesterday afternoon. Its purpose was to consider the resolutions which delegates from the local body will present at the ninth Convention of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which opens next week in Toronto. The resolution will urge that the Dominion government equip the Canadian Atlantic ports so that they will be in a position to handle all the Atlantic trade of the Dominion. This, of course, will include modern grain elevators for Halifax and the completion of the South End terminals." It would also mean more terminals at St. John, the completion of the breakwater and whatever is necessary to equip the port for its share of Canada's winter trade. The people of Halifax believe the federal government should do this work. They doubtless remember Sir Robert Borden's pledge to nationalize these ports. They believe it is not merely a matter of local or even national—but of Imperial importance; and so they will

bring it before the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. And there is not a word about harbor commission or burdening the traffic with the interest on the cost of work already done. St. John people should consider the attitude of Halifax.

## THE NEGLECTED PROVINCES

Mr. J. P. Collins, one of the members of the Imperial Press Conference, was particularly impressed with the maritime provinces, and intimates that if the English people knew about them there would be many more immigrants who would not heed the advice to go farther west. He makes it plain that the immigration "touts," do not give fair play to the maritime provinces. This being so the governments of the three provinces should get together and put on a campaign that would attract attention and do justice to this rich portion of the Dominion. Mr. Collins writes:—

The maritime provinces of Canada have suffered rather badly from neglect on the part of our home population in Great Britain. The counter-consideration is that this has taught them independence and self-reliance, and there is no better diet for raising a sturdy and prosperous people, if nature will only continue to do her share. But this fact does not absolve us from habitual indifference to a land, or a group of lands, with many claims on our attention, and possibly the main excuse is that most of us have never realized what these provinces are like. The very word maritime tends to misconception, perhaps, since it gives half an aspect of finity, and conditions by sea and land are no more unkindly in these provinces than they are elsewhere. A week's brisk tour of observation through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick satisfies the open-minded individual that in many respects these provinces are more English than England herself, especially in these days of unreasoning change. For one thing, they have been helped by the force of American competition; they have retained a vigorous speech which combines the best of English, Scottish and Irish; and they have succeeded in making their towns, villages and farms curiously like the old-fashioned haunts and centres of rural Britain. Except for the absence of hedges and the presence of single-frame houses instead of the old timber-gabled dwellings which dot our countryside, you might imagine yourself in many a village of Warwickshire, Kent or Dorset. But this will not prevent the immigration touts from flooding us with the same old pamphlets showing Canada as a land of limitless crops, ugly elevators, and statistics by the yard. So utterly wrong-headed can propaganda be, even in regard to one of the most favored countries in the world."

## THE WESTERN LANDS.

Premier Martin of Saskatchewan has no objection to the maritime provinces getting better financial terms but objects to having it labelled as compensation for their share of the western lands. Commenting on his attitude the Vancouver Sun says:— "This leaves very little to quarrel about. Let the prairie provinces get their lands and let the other provinces get more money. All Mr. Martin is now insisting upon is that 'better financial conditions' shall not be described as 'compensation.' Political diplomacy ought to be able to bridge this gulf without much difficulty. Of course there is still the Federal government to be consulted. The burden of the arrangement will fall upon Ottawa, since it is the Dominion that is being asked to surrender the lands and also to satisfy the claims for increased annual grants. But if the provinces can agree among themselves and present a united request they would unquestionably be able to put it over."

None the less, the western attitude is not fair. We are told the western man has little patience with the claims of the east to any share in the western lands because if he and others like him had not gone in and settled the west the lands would still be of no value and Canada would not be what she is today. But Canada is what she is today because in the first place the eastern provinces bought the lands, built the canals and railways, and gave the newcomers their chance. Ontario and Quebec could enlarge their boundaries, but not so the maritime provinces. If the hopes and promises of confederation had been fulfilled, these provinces might have felt that they were in some degree compensated, but their growth has actually been retarded while the west has developed. The promise that as the west grew and its trade expanded the ports of these provinces would be developed has not been carried out. The clear understanding of the terms of confederation that the Dominion railway policy would have regard for the handicap of distance under which these provinces labor has been violated, and their industrial growth thereby retarded. With small revenue they cannot look after their public services as they should. They have a clear case for compensation in connection with the western lands, and if it is denied they will have a grievance which would justify them in asking themselves what there really is in confederation for them, after all their high hopes and the assurances given them at the time of the union.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

## THE BIG SIGN.

They've put a monstrous wooden sign, where it obstructs my view; I can not see the sunlight shine upon the waters blue. The sign appeals to passing rubes, and asks them for their trade; it says, "Eat Bulger's Tires and Tubes—the Kind that Mother Made." Before I lay aside the lyres whose strings I madly scratch, I s'pose I'll buy a thousand tires, with inner tubes to match. But take this statement from my hand, and paste it on your chest: In tires that bear the Bulger brand I never will invest. For Bulger's sign offends my eye and makes my spirit sore, shuts out a section of the sky, degrades the blue sea's shore, and shows that signboard to my friends, and they get mad with me and say, "Our trade with Bulger ends, when comes like this we see." Old Bulger's tires may be as fine as any castings made; but when he raised that heathen sign, he lost, for keeps, my trade. I'll toll along on weary limbs, or drive two claybank mares, or run my car upon its rims, before I'll buy his wares.

## CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

## THE OKA MONASTERY.

The Province of Quebec is distinctly different from all others in Canada. There is an old world flavor that is missing elsewhere. It possesses the oldest structures in the Dominion and some of the mystery of the Old World is associated with Quebec. Part of this is linked with the old Oka Monastery belonging to the Cistercian Order and retaining all the ancient customs and manners of that body. It was founded years ago as a branch of a French order and in it since that time some of the keenest brains of Canada have found a sanctuary from the rush of the world. There are few places on this continent where hooded monks can be seen working the fields but this is one of them. There the Trappist toils at his labors garbed in flowing robes and with many instances, the vow of perpetual silence. Fifteen hundred acres of land are attached to the great institution and there is conducted one of the finest experimental farms in Canada. The Trappist Fathers are much in demand for addresses throughout the province on improved methods of farming. The monks all take part in the farm labors and the result is a district that is a treat to the visitor. The day starts at two o'clock in the morning but the toll is broken by a long rest at two o'clock in the afternoon. The work of the day is begun by religious exercises at an early hour. The fruit trees on the farm are among the best in the province. Enormous quantities of grapes are grown for the famous Oka wine which the cheese of the monastery has acquired not merely a Montreal reputation but almost a Dominion wide one. A day at Oka is one that stands out in the memory of the visitor for a long time.

## LIGHTER VEIN.

Identification Mark. "So you had trouble locating me," said the stranger to the old darkey, as he alighted at the country station. "Your master give you a description of me?" "Yes, marse, but that's so many gentlemen wif red noses coming on that dar train."

## Danger More Distant.

Teacher—Why, Johnnie! How can you come to school when your little brother has scarlet fever? Little Johnnie—Well, Miss Brown, he's only my half-brother.

## Foxy Father!

"Ma insists on a change in Government." "That so? What particular thing is she opposed to?" "The income tax." "The income tax?" "Yep. Says ever since that was put in force Pa has always had an installment falling due every time she wanted a new dress."—Detroit Free Press.

## Fly.

"Why don't you smile once in a while? You can't catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar." "What do I want with flies?" demanded the acidulous waitress—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It had been a hard task and had taken the whole of his Saturday afternoon, but now it was accomplished, and Mr. Urb-subviewed it with delight. Little cared he for the fact that he had crushed his thumb nail with the hammer, that he had split a pot of paint over his best trousers and that the job had cost twice what a carpenter would have charged. The clothes post was now erected and he retired to the house—a proud and happy man. Ten minutes after he returned to feast his eyes once more upon his triumph, but to his horror, the post now lay prone upon the lawn. "You pushed it, did you?" he yelled, seizing his youthful heir. "No father," said the boy. "A sparrow perched on it and over it went. I saw him do it."

## Masculine Decision.

She—We have got the vote at last. You were in favor of it all along, weren't you? He—Well, sometimes I was and sometimes I wasn't. You women are so vacillating, you know.

## Only a Dream.

"I'm going to get a nice little wife. I'll have a cozy little home, well cooked meals, my slippers ready for me when I get home at night, my pipe always handy to me and peace and contentment for the rest of my days." "You never ought to marry." "Why ever not?" "Well, when a man has a dream like that he ought not to risk waking up."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

In the sweet silence of the twilight they honeymooned upon the beach. "Dearest," she murmured, trembling, "now that we are married I—I have a secret to tell you." "What is it, sweetheart?" he asked softly. "Can you ever forgive me for deceiving you?" she sobbed. "My—my left eye is made of glass!" "Never mind, lovebird," he whispered gently; "so are the diamonds in your engagement ring!"

## PRINCESS MARY'S VISIT

(Toronto Telegram.)

Princess Mary's proposed visit to Canada next year will give renewed zest to the Girl Guide Movement, say those in close touch with it. For the visit of the Chief Guide would mean untold help to their campaign for a large increase in membership. That authority, Mrs. Jane D. Rippen, in her visit to Toronto last spring, told of her conviction after years of research that the Girl Guide Movement was the ideal way to solve the girl problem. Since its beginning in 1915 the plan given the United States leader by Sir Robert Baden-Powell has resulted in the mobilization of about 85,000 Girl Scouts there. They have issued a splendid hand-book edited by Joseph Daskan Wedge to which the greatest authorities in such subjects as nursing, public health, child care, nature lore, etc., have contributed.

As pointed out by Mrs. Rippen when here "a Canadian girl" adorns the frontispiece, for it is a reproduction of the statue erected by Lord Grey on the St. Lawrence and is "inscribed." "Magdelaine de Vercheres, the first Girl Scout in the New World."

## NEW LAKE IN OUR LAND.

In a birth in the industrial building at the Toronto exhibition were sample blocks of one of the newest wonders in the scientific world. They are four inches deep and a foot square and come from a lake of Epsom Salts at Basque, B. C., a few miles from Ashcroft, on the Thompson river. This medicinal lake, like Trinidad's marvelous one of asphalt, is solid. You can walk on it. It covers seven acres. Until three miners stumbled upon it three years ago salts had been classed by scientists as a mineral by-product. This lake of Epsom Salts is 99.2-100 pure and stays pure to a depth of forty-one feet. How much deeper it goes its owners do not know. They drilled that far, but their pipes ran out. When the snow melts from the mountain sides its surface is covered six inches deep with water. This, lying on the glistening salty crystals, quickly becomes brine. Then the sun evaporates the water and all that is necessary for shipment is to score and lift off in thick cakes the crust that has been formed. Even the two one-hundredth per cent. foreign matter analysts found in the lake's substance has medicinal value. It is only water-saturated pine needles. Spring's freshets prepare another seven-acre ran, and the lucky miners and their business pals harvest \$75 a ton for what a few years ago, even when salts were still a by-product marketed at \$3.

## The Railway Rates.

(Montreal Free Press.)

It may be taken for granted that the decision of the Railway Commission will be based upon the needs of the Canadian Pacific as they appear to the board. The fantastic view put forward some months ago by the Montreal Gazette and other eastern newspapers that railway rates should be raised to a point which would provide enough revenue to wipe out without delay the deficit on the Canadian National railways was not urged at the rates to a point that would paralyze industry and defeat the object aimed at. The highest rates that should be imposed are those which are necessary to give the C. P. R. a reasonable return on its investment. Insofar as the resulting revenue falls far short of the obligations of the Canadian National railways a problem is created which must be dealt with in some other way.

## Hippo Teeth.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

The chief ivory market of the world is in Antwerp, where buyers from every where assemble four times a year to attend a auction of this material. Most of it consists of the tusks of African elephants, but considerable quantities of hippopotamus' teeth also figure in the sales. The latter at an auction a few weeks ago brought prices all the way down to five cents to \$5 a pound, according to quality. A century ago hippopotamus ivory was much more valuable than it is today, because it was the preferred material for artificial human teeth, being very dense and hard. George Washington had a set of teeth made of it. But nowadays much better ones are manufactured of porcelain by the million.

At the recent auction above mentioned rhinoceros horns brought \$18 a pound. They are ingeniously carved, mostly for curios. The horn of the rhinoceros, by the way, is one of the oddities of nature, being composed of closely compacted hair.

## Hypnotic Treatment.

(London Daily News.)

"There are many hundreds of ex-soldiers suffering today from paralysis and other maladies which are purely mental, and which can be cured by hypnotic treatment."

This remarkable statement was made to me by Dr. A. F. Tredgold, F. R. S., physician at the Royal County Hospital at Guildford. It will be recalled that Dr. Tredgold aroused great interest by describing at the Surrey Quarter Sessions recently how an ex-soldier who attempted suicide to escape the horrors of war, which recurred to him mentally, was cured by hypnotic suggestion.

Dr. Tredgold points out that, though there is nothing new in the treatment of nervous disorders by this means, the man in the street regards it with some suspicion. "This," he told me, "is largely the result of the erroneous idea, derived from the practice of quacks, that one person after hypnotizing another can control his will afterwards."

# Paint in the Fall



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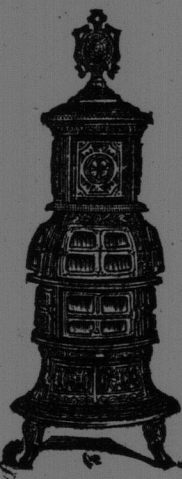
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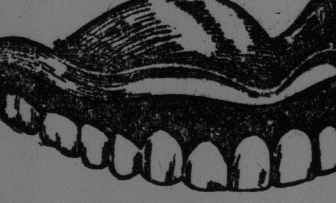
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