

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 21, 1921.

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## QUEBEC WIDE AWAKE

The province of Quebec wants more settlers on the land and an effort will be made to get them. Of the scheme proposed the Montreal Herald says:—"Put the Landless Man on the Mapless Land" is the motto of a new organization, 'The British Immigration Aid Association,' which has its head office in Montreal. The aims of the association are: To bring to this province, from the British Isles, selected farmers with their families; also farm hands, household help and persons suitable for other useful occupations; to repatriate Canadians who have gone to the United States and elsewhere and to establish them in the province of Quebec; to fill up the vacancies in the concessions and in the school sections; and to assist settlers in securing land, the whole in co-operation and harmony with the policy of the provincial government. The association proposes immediately to compile a list of farms for sale in the province of Quebec and particularly in the Eastern Townships, and having done this to get into communication with the immigration centres in the old country with a view to bringing farmers here to settle. Hitherto the appeal to farmers in Great Britain has been largely centered on the attractions of the prairie country. Most old country farmers are more used to mixed farming than to grain growing and there can be no doubt whatever that a large number would prefer to settle on such beautiful farms as are to be obtained in the Eastern Townships if they only knew that these existed."

## HAS SOMETHING TO LEARN.

Addressing the Montreal Reform Club last week, Dr. J. P. Molloy, M. P. for Provence, Manitoba, is thus reported by the Montreal Gazette:—"He was not inclined to admit that the west was under any debt of gratitude to the east: reciting a story of a self-complacent Scotchman, who argued for admission to heaven by recalling to St. Peter that he had once given a new-boy ten cents and forgot to ask for the change, and St. Peter's decree that the suggestive of the east and west relationship. He claimed in a word that the settlers of the west, by creating markets had built the eastern country."

The people of the maritime provinces at least are getting to be rather "fed-up" on talk of this kind by men from the west. The burden of confederation has been none too light in these parts, and promises held out and hopes excited by the fathers of confederation have not been fulfilled. Our people did their share toward building the canals, purchasing the western territory and building the great railways. Whatever benefit Ontario may have obtained from western markets, the lower provinces have not shared in any degree to compensate them for what they gave up, nor has the promise that the trade of the west would come this way been realized. Not only so, but we are now subjected to freight rates that are a distinct violation of the pledges given at confederation. What is still more serious, we are now compelled to bear a share of the burden imposed by the government taking over the great railway systems which benefit the west but do not benefit these provinces in anything like the same proportion. We have simply come to the assistance of the west—as usual—and in return we hear such complacent and rather contemptuous observations as those of Dr. Molloy, M. P. The temper of these provinces is rising. The milking process has gone about far enough. We hear much about a better understanding between the east and the west. Such speeches as that of Dr. Molloy will certainly not prompt the people hereabouts to be in a more receptive mood.

There was a very interesting discussion in Ottawa last week, at a meeting of the Ottawa West Municipal Association, over the price of meat. Mr. J. Lorne McDougall produced a piece of beef weighing one pound and three-quarters, which had cost him eighty-eight cents, and claimed the transaction as pure robbery. He charged that beef for which the Ottawa valley farmer got nine cents per pound went down to Montreal and came back to be sold at fifty cents per pound, and said the only remedy seemed to be in induce the farmer to slaughter and sell on his own account. Mr. McDougall gave some amazing figures to support his assertion that undue profits were being made.

Even the framers of the American emergency tariff do not expect it to be of any material benefit to the farmers. It was designed to produce a psychological effect. One writer says: "The politicians in Washington are so beset by clamors for relief from their agricultural constituents that they are willing to offer anything to the farmers that will keep them quiet, in very much the same manner as the tired nurse quiets the fretful infant with a teething ring or a rattle."

The Sinn Fein has decreed that no persons shall be permitted to emigrate from Ireland without authority. How about self-determination?

## TOO MUCH COTTON.

The cotton growers of the southern states are faced by the problem of over-production and the necessity of planting a lesser area in cotton and giving more attention to other crops. An exchange quotes Secretary Wallace of the U. S. department of agriculture on the situation. We quote:—"The recent crop is estimated at 13,000,000 bales, and with a carry-over from the previous crop conservatively estimated at 5,000,000 bales, there is a total visible supply of 18,000,000 bales and an estimated consumption of only 11,000,000 bales. To duplicate the last year's crop this season would, therefore, give a total supply of 20,000,000 bales in 1922. Consumption by that time will probably have increased, perhaps to the extent of 12,000,000 bales. This would still leave a carry-over of 8,000,000 bales. No imaginable increase in consumption would make much impression in such a large surplus. The obvious remedy, therefore, is to diminish output."

As an immediate remedy for the situation in the south a "wear cotton" campaign has been inaugurated, urging the women to wear only cotton goods during the spring and summer. It is argued that this would be a move in the direction of economy as well as a measure of relief for the cotton industry, but doubt is expressed as to whether the patriotic impulse will make the women go the length of discarding more expensive and attractive finery, although it is said the men are replacing the silk shirt with cotton and setting a good example. For the cotton planters the situation is a really serious one.

This newspaper has a suggestion to make to citizens who have some leisure time in the early evening and who appreciate outdoor activities. The time is at hand for outdoor sports. The city is still without a complete system of playgrounds, but in each of the four sections of the city there is an Improvement League whose efforts are directed to supply the want. Each League has but a very small active membership, and there is much work to be done. The suggestion is that those who can do so join one or another of these Leagues and enjoy the sensation of working unselfishly with others for the good of the boys and girls and the development of athletics in St. John.

When labor men say there is concerted action among capitalists to lower wages, increase the working hours and destroy the unions, the capitalists reply that there is concerted action among labor men to shorten wages, shorten the working hours and make the unions control industries. Nothing is gained, however, by setting one against the other. When they get together in a reasonable frame of mind and without prejudice there are no problems they cannot solve.

Here is an interesting item of spring news from the Halifax Chronicle: "The annual city clean up campaign opens May 2nd and Mayor Parker has asked the assistance of the Boy Scouts to aid the movement. He suggests that each scout put forth every effort in the clean up of the grounds around his home, placing the debris and refuse in boxes and barrels at the street curb so that it may be moved by the city teams with as little delay as possible."

A correspondent enters a plea for disinterested cats. The best thing for the cat as well as the community is to destroy it, and this can be done painlessly by the Animal Rescue League. It is quite mistaken sentimentalism that prolongs the lives of wandering and diseased cats or other animals.

Premier Drury has given notice that prohibition will be enforced in Ontario. He rightly says that to declare the law cannot now be enforced would be equivalent to an admission that a state of anarchy exists.

The tribute paid last evening by the Masonic fraternity to Dr. Thomas Walker expresses a feeling of warm regard that is shared by all the people, who honor him for a long life of splendid service as a physician and as a citizen.

A two-to-one vote in its favor has made secure the position of the Hughes government in Australia, and the premier will be able to attend the Imperial Conference in London in June.

The amazing estimate of the quantity of liquor required for medical purposes in this province is making some people smack their lips, and some other people wonder.

## CANADIAN POET HONORED.

It is announced in Toronto that Duncan Campbell Scott, the distinguished Canadian lyric poet, will be honored by the University of Toronto by the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Literature. The ceremony will take place at convocation in the early part of June. The degree is a new one in the annals of the university, but is an old custom in European colleges. The status of the University of Toronto, it is said, will make this honor equal to an order of merit in literature in Canada.

In conferring this much coveted honor on Mr. Scott the university, it is pointed out, has chosen a man of business ability, as well as one with an abounding love of all things artistic. Mr. Scott holds the position in Ottawa

## THE VOYAGER.

You've got many a mile of sailing before you reach the shore, You'll have many a wave to go through before you hear the roar; You'll have a long, long journey, so pack your grip up tight; Lay everything you need away to do you in the night. And when your ship has landed upon that foreign shore, Remember you're the same old one you always were before.

H. J. GUNN.  
16 Meadow street, City.

## LIGHTER VEIN.

A merchant was recently persuaded to purchase an excellent parrot. This one had traveled far and could jabber in several foreign languages. He ordered it sent home. The same day his wife had ordered a fresh spring chicken for dinner. On leaving the house she said to the cook: "Mary, there's a bird coming for dinner. Wring its neck and have it fried hot for Mr. Richards when he gets home." Unfortunately the parrot arrived first, and Mary followed instructions. At dinner he was duly served. "What's this?" exclaimed Mr. Richards.

Mary told him. "But for goodness' sake, Mary," he said, "this is awful. That bird could speak several languages!" "Then, why didn't it say something?" asked Mary.

Johnnie, aged five, was an enthusiast over automobiles. He had to sleep with his father one night, for the first time, and next morning he was greatly perturbed. "Mama," he demanded, "why does papa use the cut-out in his sleep?"

Mr. Bully was cross-examining a downtrodden witness. "Now, sir," he thundered, "you have stated under oath that this man had the appearance of a gentleman! Please tell the jury how a gentleman looks—in your estimation!" "Well, sir—a gentleman looks like—er—er—er—stammered the poor confuted witness. With unmerciful sarcasm the counsel plunged to the attack again. "I don't want any of your 'ers,' and remember you are on oath! Can you see anybody in the court who looks like a gentleman?"

## WAR GAVE SCIENCE TRUTH ABOUT SHOCK

## Work in France Cleared Doubts That Long Have Baffled Medical Profession.

Cambridge, Mass., April 21.—Discoveries made by Dr. Walter B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School and other American, British and French medical officers towards the close of the world war have brought forth new evidence regarding the cause and nature of the strange condition known as "shock," a condition that led to innumerable deaths in war-time and frequently has a similar result after accidents in time of peace.

"Shock," or wound shock, as it is often called, has long baffled the medical profession," Dr. Cannon said on being asked to describe the results of his important work in France.

"This condition, which, by the way, should not be confused with shell shock, an entirely different phenomenon, usually develops some hours after a serious wound or accident. It frequently followed grave shell wounds in the war, and often came on after a person has been seriously hurt in an accident in times of peace after, for example, he has had a limb crushed in a railroad accident."

"A man in a state of shock usually lies perfectly quiet, his skin is cold and moist with sweat, his pulse is rapid and thready, his arterial pressure is much reduced, he breathes rapidly and superficially, and, although not paralyzed, he has little energy and his mind is dulled. He often complains of being cold and thirsty. This condition may be followed by death or by gradual recovery."

"There have been numerous theories of the nature of shock. Some doctors held that shock resulted from nervous collapse, others that it came from a clogging of blood vessels by fat from wounds, some that it was due to paralysis of the nerves controlling the arteries, others that the adrenal gland was somehow affected so as to do the mischief, and so on."

"Our work in France gave us opportunities to study shock in the utmost detail. One by one we threw out the theories advanced in former years."

"We finally tested and established the fact that the condition results from the tearing or crushing of muscles or other tissues by missiles moving with terrific velocity. The damaged or dead tissues soon become toxic, or in other words acts like a sort of poison. This toxin causes an increased permeability of the smallest blood vessels, the capillaries, and thus there is lost through their walls quantities of the fluid portion of the blood which should be in circulation. The result is somewhat similar to that of 'great loss of blood from the body.'"

American, British and French medical and surgical officers co-operated in the investigations, some of which were made at Bethune in 1917, some in London and others at Dijon in 1918 in a laboratory of the American Expeditionary Force under Dr. Cannon's direction.

"Toward the end of the war we had learned much about methods of treating such cases. Finding that it was helpful to keep the patient warm, to give him quantities of water, and, if system from somebody else," he said.

"The mass of information about shock which was collected during the war and now useful in times of peace, for the condition often develops after accidents of various kinds in which there is extensive tearing or crushing of tissues, and physicians will now be able to handle such cases more effectively than ever before."

Dr. Cannon is now engaged at the Harvard Physiological Laboratory in studies of the functions of the thyroid gland, following his discoveries in recent years concerning the adrenal glands.

of assistant superintendent-general of Indian Affairs, having taken this position upon the resignation of the late Frank Pedley in October, 1918.

## IN PARLIAMENT

## Matter of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Elected for Two Seats, to Be Taken Up By Committee.

Ottawa, April 21.—(Canadian Press)—Yesterday the House of Commons, after a debate lasting from three o'clock in the afternoon until half past nine in the evening, the House adopted a motion by Dr. J. W. Edwards (Frontenac), "that the question of whether Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who was elected for the electoral districts of Maisonneuve and Gaspé he would serve, be referred to the select standing committee on privileges and elections." The committee was directed to enquire into this and into the circumstances surrounding the petition for unseating Hon. Mr. Lemieux in the electoral district of Maisonneuve.

First reading was given a bill to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

A. B. Cope (Westmorland), moved for Every man in town should be at Ward's Big Bankrupt Sale tomorrow morning—See big ad on another page.

The production of documents relating to the administration of the inland revenue office. This carried without debate.

Second reading was given a bill to amend the narcotic drug act.

Poster announced that the second reading of the Grand Trunk bill to stand over until tomorrow.

The House was in committee on the Lake of the Woods control bill. It was given second reading and reported from committee.

In supply on the estimates of the department of external affairs, an item of \$200,000 for Canada's share of the expenses of the secretariat of the League of Nations was passed. Sir George E. Foster announced that it was hoped to have Canada's assessment in the league reduced. Col. John A. Currie (Simcoe), criticized Canadian delegates for their fight against Article 10 of the League covenant.

## LOCAL NEWS

A meeting of the Windsor Chapter, I. O. D. E., was held yesterday at the home of Miss Marion Smith, Sand Cove. Mrs. Boyle-Travers, regent of the municipal chapter, addressed the meeting and gave an interesting report of the provincial annual meeting at Fredericton. Arrangements were made for the observance of Empire Day and for the presentation of flag charts and prizes.

The second annual banquet and dance of the Rockwood Lodge, No. 1361, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, was held last evening, the banquet taking place at the Cliff House, after which the members and their ladies adjourned to the "Studio" where an enjoyable programme of dances was given. The party numbered in all about seventy-five and the committee in charge of arrangements was as follows: W. E. Furze, (chairman), W. J. Scribner, E. J. McGinnis, and P. J. Emery.

## RADIUM AIDS BONE GROWTH

Montefiore Hospital Discovery Seen as Help to Wounded Soldiers.

To an endowment of \$300,000 bestowed by the late Jacob H. Schiff to the Montefiore Home and Hospital at Bainbridge Avenue and Gun Hill Road, Bronx, for medical research work was accorded the credit, at the annual meeting of the institution yesterday, for considerable progress made last year, especially in the study of cancer patients by means of the X-ray and radium. Experiments at the hospital, it was said, had led to a discovery that radium is of marked value in certain bone diseases, in that it stimulates the growth of new bone. It is believed this discovery may be of great value in the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers.

At the Montefiore Country Sanitarium at Bedford Hills satisfactory progress and results have been attained, it was reported. The treatment of tuberculosis by the pneumothorax method. Of sixty-five cases treated by this method, 28 per cent. of them were discharged with the disease arrested, 42 per cent. improved and 30 per cent. did not profit by the treatment.

S. G. Rosenbaum, President of the institution, announced that a gift of \$25,000 had been received from Henry Budge, in memory of Mr. Schiff, which is to be added to the research fund. The Schiffs, for which the philanthropist gave the money three years ago, will be opened in May. It will be an annex to the hospital for convalescents.

## CATS AND DISEASE

To The Editor of The Times:—Sir:—In a paragraph relative to health week your readers are advised not to harbour any strange cats, or, if their own are of a wandering disposition to destroy them.

I think that the recommendation to kill off one's pets and other fur covered animals is both a callous and barbarous one. I know, and so do you, of human beings who have a disposition to wander and bring home disease, yet we do not see recommendations printed for their destruction. They are knowingly contract the disease. The cats don't.

Perhaps it is the case that you have kept awake at nights and to a fine argument about the weather, but don't, under the guise of health week, put wicked ideas into the minds of readers about the destruction of innocent dumb creatures. There are quite enough cases of animal cruelty and desertion in our midst without an appeal to add to the number.

The writer once harboured a man who brought into the house more disease than is to be found on all the stray animals in the city in a week or more. If you want to find out where a lot of disease germs are disseminated, go to some of your theatres at half time; your restaurants and ice cream saloons and keep your eyes open and put our thinking cap on. If you have any knowledge of hygiene at all, you should, in the course of a couple of evenings, be in possession of sufficient data to fill half a dozen editions of your paper as to the cause of there being so much disease prevalent.

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**ANOTHER RHINE HORROR**  
(Worcester Telegram.)

One of the really brilliant moments of history must have happened when the Belgian army of occupation marched into Dusseldorf and literally "didn't do a thing to it." Didn't wreck a university or demolish a sanctuary; didn't loot a bank or murder a hostage; didn't kidnap a woman or terrorize a child. Naturally German persons are unable to feel that such a sort of occupation can possibly be proper.

The Moncton Salvage Corps held its annual meeting last night and the election of officers resulted as follows: Captain A. M. Lindsay; Lieutenant, A. R. Spence; Secretary, Warren Coleman; Treasurer, J. Tilly Ryan; Foreman, No. 1 district, John Christie; No. 2, Cliff Stutz; No. 3, John Williams.

**WALL PAPERS**

Great sale of wall papers at our new store, 157-159 Brussels street. New lot papers at less than wholesale prices—35c papers 18c, 40c papers for 20c, 50c papers 25c, 75c papers 35c. Odd lots paper 12c, 15c roll. If you want best values in Canada, this is your opportunity. Auction sales at Charlotte street store every afternoon and evening.

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