

The Evening Times and Star

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

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A GREAT MEETING.

The leader of the Liberal party can have no fault to find with his reception in the maritime provinces. Last night's great meeting in this city was the climax of a remarkably successful tour. The Imperial was far too small to accommodate those who sought to enter, and the packed house listened with the keenest interest until the last word had fallen from the lips of the closing speaker.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King sustained his reputation as a brilliant speaker, and the frequent applause proved the sympathy and appreciation of the audience. Not less appreciative were the people of the wit, the earnestness and force of Mr. Lapointe.

It was not difficult to probe the weakness of the present government at Ottawa, but it was done with rare skill by both speakers, and the arguments in favor of an appeal to the people set forth with striking clearness and force.

Canadian unity was the chief theme of both addresses, and as essential to that unity they urged that the people be given without delay the opportunity to set up at Ottawa a truly representative government. The present one, Mr. King pointed out, was chosen for the duration of the war, and there is no longer any reason for its existence, especially since it is practically leaderless, and its members are not in harmony with regard to matters of public policy.

Mr. King holds that the aspirations of the farmers, the labor party and the veterans arise from the same source as those of the great Liberal party, and that if there be any danger at all from any of these sources it could only develop through an effort to legislate for a class. Against any class domination true Liberalism must protest, since in such protest it had its own birth.

There can be no quarrel with the definition of Liberalism given by Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, and with the emphasis placed by the former upon the vital relation of social, industrial and economic justice to the well-being of the state. Judged by the standards set up by the Liberal leaders the government now clinging to power at Ottawa must stand condemned before the people.

His hearers were especially interested in Mr. King's exposition of the tariff policy of the Liberal party. He made it clear that the party stands for the abolition of many duties now exacted, the modification of others, and an increase in the British preference. He would remove the duties on instruments of production in the development of the great natural resources of the country, since only by greatly increased production can the country progress and obtain relief from the staggering burdens imposed by the war. The Liberal party proposes to raise the additional needed revenue by a system of direct taxation which will make the wealth of the country contribute more largely, while a higher tariff on luxuries will offset to some extent the reduction in other duties. Such a policy might be regarded as likely to align the great vested interests against the Liberal party, but there we stand," said Mr. King, "and there we will fight."

The Liberal leader had no unkind word to say of those who made union government possible in 1917. He recognized that they acted on conviction and in the belief that this course would lead to the end of the war, and that the war is over, the reason for the existence of a government formed for a specific purpose and a stated period no longer exists, and he appealed for a reunion of all the Liberals to meet the new conditions and very grave problems now confronting Canada.

The former movement does not dismay the Liberal leader. He recalls the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier warned the government that if the voice of the farmers of the west were unheeded the world would unite and take political action. That prediction has been fulfilled. The farmers have organized, and so long as they do not attempt to introduce class rule their entrance into the political arena is not a matter to be deplored. Mr. King points out, moreover, that as soon as one group attempts class domination other groups rise, unite their forces, and drive it from power.

The tone of last night's speeches by Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe was distinctly high, and marked by a broad Canadianism which appealed to every listener. The introductory address of Premier Foster gave the citizens an opportunity to note how greatly he has progressed as a clear and able speaker in the brief period during which he has been in public life. He and the colleagues who were there with him last evening have been giving the people of New Brunswick an excellent illustration of what it means to have a progressive Liberal government administering public affairs.

Last night's audience contained many citizens who have never been Liberals, and who may perhaps be arrayed against the Liberals in the federal elections; for party allegiance is strong, and all men and women cannot see alike in regard to political policies; but all who listened to the speakers of the evening will agree that they heard a very able presentation of the case for Liberalism, and even if they do not agree with the views of the speakers they can nevertheless share with Liberals a feeling of pride that Canada

produces men of the high character and intellectual force which mark the Liberal leader and his very able lieutenant from Quebec.

Mr. Lapointe captured the audience at the very outset. His ready wit pierced the armor of an opponent, and he has a ready knack of illustration that is delightful, and when he spoke as a Canadian of the French race, proud of his ancestry, proud to be a Canadian and a loyal citizen of the Empire, eager to see a united Canada moving forward to the realization of a great destiny, the spell of his eloquence charmed and moved the vast audience.

The reception given both speakers must have been intensely gratifying. The presence of a large body of women voters made the occasion the more interesting. There was not a single interruption except in bursts of applause. Liberalism in St. John has given its leader a heartening reception, and he in turn has made a deep impression upon the minds of the people.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

The resolutions protesting against a juvenile court, which were adopted last night by the Trades and Labor Council, which had previously voted in favor of such a court, are based upon an utterly wrong conception of the functions of such a court and of its conduct. Some one has been "spoofing" the members who adopted that resolution. No juvenile court invalidates the sanctity of a home, and no workingman would for one moment permit himself to champion the cause of parents brought before the juvenile court for criminal neglect. The public will be reluctant to believe that any thoughtful member of the Trades and Labor Council is prepared to endorse the description of social welfare workers in this city as "the usual train of so-called moral reformers whose time lays heavily upon their hands, and who daily are becoming a menace to the peace and tranquility of the good old-time mother." The good old-time mother is the very one who has least sympathy with those who neglect their children and make delinquents of them, and it is only with the latter the juvenile court deals. It is unfortunate that some member of the council had not before him the last report of the Halifax and Pictou juvenile courts, or any others in Canada or the United States. A few persons appear to have set out to damn the juvenile court in St. John. This is very regrettable. Those who are seeking its establishment have only the interests of the children and the community at heart. That the city must have a juvenile court is as obvious as that it must have streets and houses. Which are of greater value, the streets and houses—or the children?

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King last evening submitted a striking contrast between the situation of New Brunswick today with no representative in the cabinet and the period when Hon. William Fugleson in the Laurier cabinet was keeping the interests of this city and province constantly before his colleagues—and getting results.

Nation-wide prohibition is now the law of the United States, and it is announced from Washington that drastic action will be taken against all violators. In this great reform Canada might have led. It must soon follow. It is satisfactory to note that the pleads for prohibition will be taken on the Dominion lists, which include the women voters.

The Allied nations are to re-open commercial relations with Russia, but their attitude toward the Trotsky-Lenine government will not be changed. This is an interesting new development of the situation.

The defeat of Clemenceau as a candidate for the presidency of France is not easy to understand, in view of his magnificent services to the nation throughout the war.

LIGHTHOUSE MEN
HERE ORGANIZE

The Canadian Brotherhood of Lighthouse Keepers' Association held their first convention in this city at the Victoria Hotel yesterday afternoon. Between forty and fifty lighthouse keepers, from all parts of the New Brunswick coast, were present at the convention. The New Brunswick branch of the association was organized and the officers elected as follows: President, J. E. Collins, the fog alarm engineer of Cape Spencer lighthouse; vice-president, K. McLennan, the keeper of the Point Esquimaux lighthouse; secretary, Frank Frauley, fog alarm engineer of Point Lepreau lighthouse.

DID IT ON TIPS.

New York, Jan. 16—Sophie Hodosky, a waitress, who testified that she received a salary of twelve dollars a week when she found two dollars today after she had pleaded guilty of violation of traffic rules while driving her \$4,500 automobile. She told the court she averaged \$80 a week in tips.

Charles W. Weatherhead, not Charles Robinson, was the recipient of an address and club bag at a surprise party held Thursday night in the home of Charles Robinson, Sydney street.



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HARD BOILED WISDOM.

When once again we use our heads, and calm become, and thrifty, there'll be no room for noisy riddles, with theories wild and shifty. The man who owns a house and lot, a garden in its season, has little use for riddle not that seems to smack of treason. The man who has a pansy bed, with tulips for a border, would see all agitators dead; he's strong for law and order. The clerk who has a bank account, the blacksmith or mechanic, is tired when freaks the rostrum mount and try to raise a panic. Upheaval is the worst of fakes though in gay rags they robe her; thrift is the medicine that makes a nation sane and sober. We blow the riddles left and right while daylight hours are sunny, and then we roar around all night and say we need more money. It isn't what we earn that counts when times are most distressing; it's what we save, in small amounts, that keeps the cheery guessing. Oh then, no longer let us drift along with reckless spenders, but march beneath the flag of thrift, and preach its dazzling splendors.

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

THE FIRST PAPER MILL.

Paper mills are common in Canada at the present time; as an industry the making of paper is becoming one of the great ones of the Dominion. The first paper mill was erected in upper Canada many years ago by the Hon. James Crooks, one of the pioneer leaders of the Dominion that was to be. Mr. Crooks was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1778 and came to Canada in 1804. He settled first in the Niagara peninsula, where he established himself as a merchant, and then he came to the first load of wheat and the first load of flour to Montreal from the upper province. It was then a matter of much difficulty and great danger to transport the freight from Niagara to Montreal. He was elected a member of the legislature of upper Canada, and during the war of 1812 he was a source of great strength to the authorities of the British land. He commanded the 1st Lincoln militia and fought gallantly at Queenston and other places with the best troops of the motherland. For more than twenty-five years he remained a member of the pioneer parliament, where his influence was always on the side of righteousness and justice. For years he carried on the business of paper making at the upper Canada; paper was then not in such lavish use as it is now. His little mill would do little to meet the demands of modern requirements.

He died at West Flamborough on March 2, 1869, in the eighty-second year of his age, respected alike by political friends and opponents. Many of the reforms in administration that he advocated did not live to see become law but later years have proved their value and have seen them incorporated in the law statutes of the land.

LIGHTER VEIN.

"Have you any avuncular relatives?" "No; haven't a disease of any kind in our family."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Knapp—"How can I keep my husband at home nights?" Mrs. Bagg—"Have you tried going out yourself?"—Boston Transcript.

"That all gone sensation?" "Yes." "It's very pleasant sometimes after a few peculiar people have finished their call."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Upon being asked why he deserted, a man replied: "Well, sah, then I hadn't didn't scare me none and I wasn't much afraid of them ginades, but when a white man says they is going to shoot a garage at me, ma feet just take me away from there."

Round the tea table sat the mother and her children, awaiting the father's return from work. At 6 o'clock he came in, tired and hungry.

In the course of the conversation with his wife he was telling her how and he had had to work to keep the wolf from the door.

After a time there was a knock. The mother said, "Who's there?" Then little Freddy, aged six, said: "Don't go, mother. Perhaps it's the wolf."

She was one of the war products. With "goo-goo" eyes, a sweet smile, and very little knowledge of her work she called herself a typist. She had learned her job in a government office, but now she was out in the cold, hard world.

One day the manager called her into his office.

"Surely, Miss Greene, income is a new way of spelling 'income,' isn't it?" he asked mildly.

She fluffed her hair with one dainty finger for a moment in thought. Then her famous smile came into play.

"O, I'm sorry," she gurgled. "How stupid of me to forget the 'b'!"

McMackeral was defending a man in a murder case. The case lasted hopelessly; the prosecution was soon done. Then McMackeral rose. In a quiet conversational tone McMackeral began to talk to the jury.

Then McMackeral rose. In a quiet conversational tone McMackeral began to talk to the jury. He drew himself up to his full height. Then, striking the table with his fist, he cried, in a voice that thrilled every bosom, "Gentlemen, you must send him back to them!"

A red-faced juror choked and blurted out: "By George, sir, we'll do it!"

Mackeral, without another word, sat down and ten minutes later the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner went on his way. McMackeral had saved me as you have done, Mr. McMackeral," he sobbed. "I ain't got no wife or family, sir."

"Do you believe in the Darwinian theory?" "Haven't been paying much attention to it lately," confessed Farmer Cornstossel. "The way things have been developin' about my mind more stirred up about where we're goin' to than where we come from."—Washington Star.

IF CHAMPLAIN CAME TO LIFE.

If S. Champlain could come to life and visit Canada. A smile from Sammy's face would surely gleam.

Instead of viewing endless miles of forest land and bog. He'd find the greatest Country to be seen.

He'd find he's often thought of, that his memory is held dear. A monument of Samuel can be seen upon Queen square.

He'd find a gang of profiteers, and men who still drink beer. And then I think he'd say we're "On the Hog."

I wonder what he'd think of Mr. Borden, and also W. L. Mackenzie King? I wonder if he'd think the jokes of Gadabey are read by every member of the ring?

I wonder how he'd deal with all the questions that perplex the average citizen today? I wonder if he'd try to purchase things we'd buy, and be satisfied with prices that we pay?

He'd wonder with amazement at the Jazz Halls in the cities of Newfound. At picture shows no doubt he'd spend a year.

He'd also take an aeroplane and fly to Newfoundland. Or any place he had the time to spare. The phonograph would talk to him and fill him with delight.

The Western Union Telegraph would serve him day or night; The daily press would publish all the news from out of sight.

Then I really think Champlain would disappear. —Steve Matthews.

"BOBBY" McLEAN
OFF TO NORWAY

Will Race Mathieson in Christiania on February 7 and 8—Will Then Tour Europe.

"Bobby" McLean of Chicago and Oscar Mathieson of Christiania, Norway, will meet in a series of six races on the Fragnes ice skating track in Christiania on Feb. 7 and 8 for the world's professional ice skating championship. The races will be at 250, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 metres. Three races will be skated each day.

McLean, who has already departed for Norway, has no fear as to the result of the races. Norwegians, however, are confident that Mathieson is a faster skater than McLean in Norway at least.

Norwegians declare that Mathieson will prove better than McLean on the 400 metre track because of his longer stroke. Mathieson's stroke at top speed is about forty feet. McLean's is about thirty-six feet. Mathieson says that the ten lap tracks in America beat him. McLean expects to prove to Mathieson that this impression is incorrect. The American skater says the long stroke is more tiring and that he reserves strength by his shorter strokes. The length of the stroke has nothing to do with the speed attained, says McLean. It is the power to push put into the stroke that counts.

Following the races with Mathieson, McLean will tour Europe giving speed and fancy skating exhibitions at Davos, St. Moritz, Geneva, Stockholm, Vienna, Paris and London, and upon his return to the United States will take up the duties of consulting engineer in the manufacture of skates with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, which company recently purchased the Barney & Berry plant.

The gift was accompanied by the following explanatory communication: "Presented by Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, a specimen of the gift which was distributed to the 2,221,533 men in the British Empire wearing the King's uniform on Christmas Day, 1914, by the Princess Mary Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund."

The gift was sent by Thomas Mulvey, under-secretary of state at Ottawa, to Lieut.-Governor William Pugsley to be forwarded by him to the Natural History Museum, and the curator of the museum, William McIntosh, received both Mr. Mulvey's letter and the box of the arrival and despatch of the gift. It will be the object of much interest to the many visitors who frequent the museum.

A new exhibit has recently been installed in one of the cases of the museum on the first landing. It contains a very complete collection of shoes from all parts of the world and of different

periods of history. Among the shoes are some Chinese ones, presented by Mr. Mabel Hanington, and others from various parts of the world, presented by Mrs. M. A. Withers.

RESIGNATION TENDERED. Ottawa, Jan. 16—It was definitely stated by R. A. Pringle this afternoon that his resignation as paper controller was in the hands of the government and had been accepted.

U. S. PROHIBITIONISTS CHASED FROM HALLS. Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 17—Two American prohibitionist speakers were chased from their platforms here by "wet" sympathizers, who broke up the meetings, took possession of the halls and passed resolutions against "foreign interference" with their liberties.

The speakers were Doctor Henry and Professor Nichol, both lieutenants of "Fussfoot" Johnson. The "wets" preceded the attack on the halls with a parade, then forced their way into the buildings, headed by a jar hand.

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