

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1919

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## THE PEACE SESSION.

While the ratification of the peace treaty by the Canadian parliament may be largely a matter of form, it is a definite recognition of the status of Canada as a self-governing nation. The Dominion entered the war voluntarily, not only because of the devotion of her people to the motherland and not merely in self-defence, but as a protest against the tyranny of German militarism and all that it stood for. The men and materials from Canada played no inconsiderable part in the winning of the war—that much may be said safely without claiming an undue share of the credit. Now that the final steps towards making the peace treaty effective are being taken it is but fitting that this country should have the privilege of expressing its consent to the terms. Apart from this duty, Parliament seems not to have a great volume of business for consideration at the session which opened yesterday. Matters relating to the proposed bonus for soldiers, the civil service classification, prohibitory legislation and the creation of a purchasing commission will receive attention, but the session will be a short one.

## THE BALKANS.

Before the great war, the Balkans were the scene of turmoil and strife; after the great war they are abase again, with Montenegro the particular theatre. "It was Montenegro," says the Boston Transcript, "which in October, 1912, precipitated the great Balkan war by dismissing the Ottoman envoy to that country before the Russian and Austrian governments could bring pressure to bear, and immediately thereafter declaring war on Turkey. The Montenegrins opened the war by attacking a Turkish position opposite Podgoritz on Oct. 9. The Montenegrin nature is all for war. In 1914, although it was this time the deed of a rash member of the other branch of the race, the Serbians, that precipitated the Great War, Montenegro was quick to enter it. One might have supposed that after the slaughter and ravage of the Austrian attack and occupation, Montenegro would not be anxious for still another war, but the despotic make it evident that she is now bent upon a war with her old ally and neighbor, Serbia."

It is asserted that the Montenegrins are of too independent character to merge their nation in that of either Serbia or Jugoslavia. Serbia is the head and centre of the new Jugoslavia, and the Montenegrins regard the action of Serbian troops in maintaining authority as outside domination and they revolt against it. The situation has been referred to in the despatches as being serious and naturally eyes turn towards Paris and the question arises, what course will the supreme council of the Allies pursue to bring the troubled and troublesome Balkans into order and keep them in that desirable condition. Discussing this phase of the matter the Transcript writer says:

"The only talisman which the Supreme Council appears to possess against Serbia-Croat-Montenegrin disintegration is the sword. The means of sentiment and of reason have been quite exhausted. An exhibition of power seems to be the only thing that will prevent the disruption. The apparent repression of the warlike tendencies of Roumanians and Hungarians, the holding back of the Czechs and Slovaks on the borders of Hungary, the compromising of the Tscheken trouble between Czechoslovakia and Poland, promise something in this direction. But the Montenegrins remain one of the hardest people in the world to coerce. The Turks, with all their strength, could never accomplish it. Nor can we readily contemplate a campaign of British, French and American troops to compel the Montenegrins or the Croats to unite themselves with Serbia and Slovenia when they do not wish so to unite. The alternative is Jugoslav disruption, and four states to establish where one has been decreed! And that would surely be a very serious new job for the Peace Council."

## THEIR FIRST SCHOOL DAY.

Hundreds of children, nearly a thousand of them, today entered upon the public schools of the city to embark upon the great adventure of seeking an education. So far as the facilities offered them are concerned, each has the same opportunity to profit by the educational advantages of our excellent school system and in nearly every home from which the child goes forth to school the event is regarded as the first step towards what is fondly expected to be at least a useful if not a distinguished career.

The fact that, in the ordinary course of events, less than one tenth of the pupils recorded today on the school rolls will complete the course provided for them and that a large proportion will leave school just so soon as the law permits them to do so, may be accepted as an indication that the system does not measure up fully to its greatest possibilities of service to the young people of school age. The system cannot be held responsible for the failure of all the pupils to complete the course, for many circumstances affect the career of the individual pupil, but the system is at fault if it does not succeed in accomplishing the greatest good for the greatest number of pupils. Undoubtedly it would be for the good of the students if

all could pursue the course as outlined in the school curriculum and then specialize on studies which would fit them for the vocations they were destined to follow. Unfortunately, this is not possible for many of the boys and girls, and it is in recognition of this fact that the provision is being made in many communities for vocational training during the high school period.

If the choice lies between a semi-classical course designed primarily to fit the student for entrance to the universities, and entry into the world of industry or commerce with no special training, it would appear that the schools are not giving the young people destined for the latter activities an even chance with their fellow-students whose aim is a university course.

Much has been written of the success of the "Gary" system and other systems of education which make school work so interesting that it is harder to keep the pupils away from school than to keep them at it. While this may seem a bit Utopian, there is no doubt that changes which would bring the studies and school activities into closer relation with the life which our average pupil is destined to lead would have the effect of arousing greater interest, of enabling him to profit more by the years spent in school and of developing tendency to add to the number of years so spent.

A step in this direction has been made by the passage of the vocational training act which was placed on the statute books of the province almost two years ago. The local school board and the civic authorities have devoted considerable attention to this act and apparently have agreed on the wisdom of taking advantage of it. In spite of this, however, another school year opens with nothing done towards the establishment of that branch and another class of students will leave school without the opportunity to profit by its advantages. If it is worth while, if its adoption will be of value to those whom it is designed to benefit, questions of expense and of control should not be permitted to stand in the way of placing vocational education within the reach of the young folk of the community.

Labor Day was a pleasant holiday, and possibly a rest from work is a fitting tribute to the cause of labor, but comparisons between the way in which the occasion was observed in St. John and in other places may leave the question open. The recent celebration in honor of the returned soldiers showed that the city has not lost its interest in old-time gala performances, nor the ability to stage them. In spite of the fact that so many St. John people leave the city during the summer months, it should be possible to devote at least one of next year's public holidays to a celebration which will draw people to the city, instead of making the holidays occasions on which every one is glad to leave town.

France is about to resume commercial relations with Germany. Vaulting ambition sent the latter nation to war. She would rule the commerce of the world. But today she is far, far below the position occupied in 1914 and there are long years ahead before she can make up, even in any considerable part, what the war cost her in her trade relations. In England, now that trade with Germany is permissible there, an outcry against admission of German goods comes from British manufacturers. They take the position that in certain lines they are creating a successful business where the Germans formerly had a monopoly.

An interesting political report is that Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, will likely run in Prince county, P. E. Island, in the by-election of October 27.

Maternal politics are stirring in England. A feature is a new press campaign which recalls the overthrow of the Asquith government.

## TRADE ORGANIZATION GOING ON IN BELGIUM.

Trade organization is proceeding rapidly in Belgium. As Great Britain has its Federation of British Industries and France its formidable industrial groups, so Belgium industry has been divided into a well-organized system of 18 main divisions. In each of these divisions have been formed one or more groups to take charge of the interests of each of the particular branches into which the industry in question is subdivided. The groups are not merely industrial associations, but are judicial organizations with power to buy and sell. They were formed with out any official intervention or control, but have been virtually recognized by the Belgian government. At the head of this system is the Central Industrial Council, which existed before the war as a federation of the large industrial associations. The commission has established a special reconstruction service with headquarters in Brussels for the purpose of assuring unity of action among the various groups and to serve as the intermediary in dealing with the government in all questions of general interest.

Silk stockings made from sawdust and selling for fifty cents a pair, as compared with \$5 for the real silk ones, have been made possible through experiments by the Syracuse, N. Y., University School of Forestry.

Educators at Washington predict the United States will have a shortage of school teachers this fall greater than the 50,000 deficit found last October.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

## THE BOARDERS.

"What ho," exclaim the boarders, "bring forth the mealy lot of profiters and boarders, and let them all be shot." The boarders' grub is scanty, it's slim and, punk indeed, in hostility or shanty wherever they may feed. Their eyes become a river when they look round and see a sickly slice of liver, a string bean and a pea. The boarders' cheeks are shallow, their eyes are full of woe, their waistlines show no tallow, they totter as they go. Their lean ribs clank together and ever, as they reel, they wonder, wonder whether, they'll ever have a meal. "Bring forth," exclaim the boarders, bent up with stomach ache, "the profiters and boarders, and burn them at the stake!" The landlord says he's giving the utmost for the cash; and boarders still are living on air and onion hash. In vain the boarders forage for fodder they can eat; and there are tons in storage of eggs and pies and meat. The nation's bins are bursting with everything we need; and it is most disgusting that men for grub must plead, and pay unholly prices for everything they get; oh, let us in three trices, make some blamed lummix sweat "Produce," exclaim the boarders, bowing with pain and toil, "the profiters and boarders, and let them boil in oil."

## SUPPLICATION.

Elizabeth A. Penn, in N. Y. Herald. O grant this prayer! If on my willing breast No wondrous touch of seeking baby lips Is ever felt—nor straying, restless finger tips To sweetly thrill me with their helpless quest Give to me, then, that yearning mother arm And tenderness to hold some lonely little child Within its loving circle, safe and warm; Hold it to me gently it may never miss The touch so craved by hungry, childish hearts—A mother's understanding kiss.

And so I pray it may be granted me To finish work some Spirit Mother left below. While she, in Paradise, will soothe, maybe, Upon her radiant breast, the dear Dream Child I have so loved but could not know.

## LIGHTER VEIN.

How It Struck Her. "So this is the first time you've ever seen the ocean?" "Yes, the very first time." "And what do you think of it?" "Ah!" she sighed in ecstasy, "it smells just like oysters."

There were two Browns in the village, both fishermen. One lost his wife and the other his best at about the same time. The vicar's wife called, as she supposed, on the widower, but really upon the Brown while both had gone down in the sea, and she heard of your great loss, she said. "O, it isn't much matter," was the philosophical reply; "she wasn't up to the philosophical level."

"Indeed!" said the surprised lady. "Yes," continued Brown, "she was a really very nice thing. I offered her to my mate, but he wouldn't have her. I've had my eye on another for some time." "And then the outraged lady fled."

The mild young gentleman, having read that every man ought to have a knowledge of self-defence, betook him to an instructor in boxing, arranged terms, took off his jacket and vest, put on the gloves, and started to learn things. "You," said the professor, "is the way you do it!"

When the pupil recovered consciousness he said: "May I ask whether it was necessary for you to knock me down like that?" "Not at all," said the professor, "far from it. There were other ways in which I could have knocked you down."

MAN WHO INVENTED "THE TIN HAT." The inventor of the famous "tin hat" used successfully by the British and American armies in the Boer war, is J. L. Brodie of London, Eng., and is in Buffalo with his wife to take long rest after arduous work in England in connection with the ministry of munitions.

Mrs. Brodie is a Buffalo girl. She is the daughter of John Thompson, and a niece of Federal Judge John R. Hazel. The Brodies were married in 1912. Mr. Brodie is a naturalized British subject, but a Russian by birth, having been born in Riga.

He offered his services to the British government when the war began, and in his connection with the ministry of munitions, designed the famous steel helmet, the one which was adopted by the British, Belgian and American armies, the smoke bomb, the gas alarm, the protector for the eyes of tank operators and other useful devices.

"I simply did what I could," says Mr. Brodie, "and feel that I have done no more than the Tommy in the firing line. The British government has been best to me. I did not ask for, nor did I receive any gratuity for any of my inventions, said the inventor of the famous article to them at a lower figure than other contractors and made it a purely business arrangement. If I had accepted royalties I would have received something like 5,000,000 pounds."

"I feel that I have saved or have helped to save the lives of many of my fellow-men, and now that I have done my bit I intend taking a long rest. I am a British subject, but intend to adopt America as my home and become an American citizen."

After the signing of peace, the Brodies went to France for a short visit and sailed from Havre on August 9 for New York.

## "BRAINS" OF GANG LIVED LIKE A MILLIONAIRE.

Strategy Required to Arrest James W. Ryan, Charged With Aiding in Fleecing of Michael Connolly.

(Buffalo Commerce.)

Luck and strategy played the leading parts when Detective Thomas O'Grady captured James W. Ryan, alias the Postal Kid, who is accused of being the brains of the gang alleged to have fleeced Michael Connolly, Montreal millionaire, of \$125,000 on a fake race track scheme. Ryan was taken into custody in New York. He is said to be a personal friend of a high official of the state of New Jersey and his summer home, which lies between Deal Beach and Ellenhurst in New Jersey, is a spot where millionaires and high officials spend week-ends and partake sumptuously of home-grown chicken and other delicacies. Ryan is a millionaire.

O'Grady knew Ryan in police circles many years ago. O'Grady has a keen faculty for remembering faces and when he saw Ryan and some members of his gang in Buffalo about the time Connolly was reported to have been mugged he knew "they were doing something" just what he didn't try to learn, but he remembered their presence.

Therefore when Connolly came to O'Grady to tell him the story of Ryan's "all set"—he recalled Ryan's presence in Buffalo with his gang, but the task of getting him was another thing altogether. "We knew that Ryan was influential in New York," said Detective Martin Silberg, an ex-jeweler who played no mean part in helping O'Grady take Ryan.

"We knew that Ryan's money would mean that he would never be brought to New York," said the "breaks" man. "We knew that Ryan was influential in New York and that he had a scheme. Ryan's telephone number was not listed."

"His home was between the farm of Col. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, and a farm owned by a man named Regan, a New Jersey millionaire," said O'Grady. "We called upon Colonel Regan's house and told him that we were friends of Mr. Ryan, that we had been trying to get him on the telephone, but seemed to have the wrong number. 'She volunteered to give us the right one. Then we got Ryan on the phone. I talked to him for forty minutes and although he denied that he was the Ryan we wanted I was convinced that he was—if he hadn't been he would have hung up early in the conversation."

O'Grady told him that he intended arresting him and bringing him to Buffalo. "That put Ryan on his guard and he said immediately to have detailed some of his lieutenants on the trail of O'Grady, who spent a week in his room in the Murray hill hotel to keep out of sight. Then O'Grady and his helpers putting a "tail" or watcher on Ryan feigned departure from the city. They allowed a man who was trailing to think they were leaving by way of the Grand Central."

What they really did was guard all the tubes and subways from New Jersey. Ryan lost little time in getting to New York. He walked into O'Grady's hands in a public building whence he had come from a subway watched by O'Grady's men.

"It took five New York policemen to put him in a taxicab," said O'Grady. "When asked whether he could furnish \$50,000 bail, Ryan said: 'Make it \$100,000.'"

## THE WOMAN BUYER AND THE PROFITEER.

(New York Times)

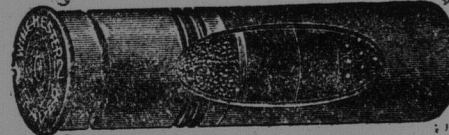
Whatever the result of the nation-wide scouting after big profiteers, a shop-to-shop campaign conducted by responsible women is indispensable. The amount of buying which women do has been estimated at as high as 90 per cent. of the total purchase of finished products. Obviously, women control the consumer's end of the problem. And, as they are mostly free of obligations as to office

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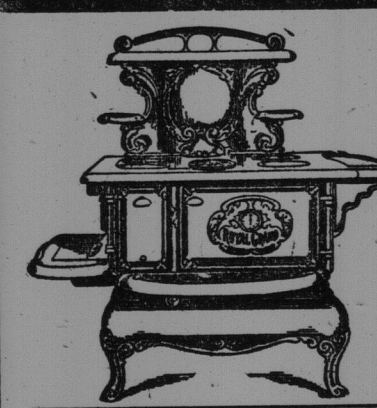
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## GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN POLAND RIVALS THAT IN BELGIUM.

Atrocities and Frightfulness Bad As in 1914

Prompt Redress Urged - Westminster Gazette Parenthetically Points to U. S. Senate's Procrastination Over Peace Treaty

London, Sept. 2.—The Morning Post and London Times correspondents in Poland have sent a joint despatch from Cracow to their papers describing the atrocities which are part of a policy of "frightfulness" being carried out by Germans in Upper Silesia, with the purpose of securing the popular vote in favor of annexation to Germany. The two correspondents have been staying in Cracow in close touch with the Silesian situation, and are convinced by the evidence given them that what they say is true.

Their main conclusions may be summarized as follows: Large districts in Upper Silesia have been treated by the Germans as they treated Belgium in August, 1914. The Poles in these districts have been massacred wholesale by German soldiers, and their relatives and sympathizers of all ages and both sexes grossly maltreated. The wives and children of escaped heads of families are being deported to Germany. The able-bodied Polish survivors are destined for reparation work in the devastated regions of France and Belgium.

There has been a deliberate policy of tyranny over the Polish population of Upper Silesia since the beginning of the year in order to drive the Poles out of the country, to provoke outbreaks resulting in deportations, to incite Poland proper to indiscreet demarches, and by every means in their power to secure a plebiscite vote in favor of Germany.

Germany has been allowed to pursue this policy through the supineness of the supreme council in not insisting upon the immediate execution of the peace treaty clause relating to Upper Silesia.

The evening newspapers reprint and display prominently the joint despatch of the correspondents concerning German ill-treatment of the Poles in the

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