

The Evening Times and Star

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THE BORAH RESOLUTION.

Senator Borah, who from his safe retreat on the spine of the continent could afford to rail against England and all the rest of the world and demand a policy of isolation for the United States, appears to have had a lucid interval of late, and would now almost qualify as a delegate to the League of Nations. He has introduced into the United States Senate a resolution favoring a mutual halt in naval armaments by the United States, Great Britain and Japan. His plain is endorsed by Senator New of the foreign relations committee, who says:—

"The resolution is entirely acceptable to me. I am in favor of any reduction of armaments that is feasible, and if the United States can get the other nations who are its competitors in naval armaments to curtail their naval programmes, I should be glad to see the United States agree to curtail hers."

This is quite in line with the desire of the League of Nations, which would, however, include all naval powers in the agreement. An American exchange says:—

"The League proposal is that all nations agree not to spend more upon preparations for war during 1922 and 1923 than they spent in 1921. Senator Borah's proposal is that President Wilson endeavor to effect an agreement with Great Britain and Japan by which those two nations and the United States cut their naval programmes in half for each of the next five years. Different as these two proposals are, they do not clash. It would be a happy stroke for the world to adopt both of them. President Wilson, if the Borah resolution reaches him, should feel no hesitation in accepting it and no embarrassment in addressing Great Britain and Japan. Such a move would mean that he had lost faith in the League. It would mean that as a true friend of peace he was eager to try every method of rendering war difficult."

All the nations should welcome an agreement that would reduce their estimates of a future war financing is as difficult as it is at present, and it will be interesting to watch the fate of Senator Borah's resolution.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

It is a healthy sign that St. John needs more school accommodation, but when it comes to enlarging the high school the question of vocational training comes in. What St. John needs is a vocational high school. That would not only relieve the pressure upon the present high school but give the children of the students who now must be content with a classical course the opportunity to get training to fit them for life in the industrial and commercial field. St. John is far behind in the matter of vocational training. It gives its boys and girls no choice. They must take the ordinary high school course or drop out. This is not a justifiable condition of affairs, and calls for a change which, while it would give those who wanted it the usual course, would at the same time provide for the needs of the others who have a large majority. This subject has been discussed over and over again. There is no sound argument in support of a continuance of present conditions. Why, then, are they continued. The commercial bodies of the city should take this matter up and press for the necessary change. They know that the change would be of immense benefit to the community. It is idle to assert that St. John cannot afford to educate its children.

It looks as if the American congress will adopt the embargo that would prevent Canadian wheat and potatoes and some other products. It is said both senate and house leaders favor it. Some of these men were much concerned over a Canadian embargo on pulpwood, but they now see special merit in such a policy. If the embargo is put on it will have an injurious effect on Canadian trade, and Canadians will doubtless find reasons for restricting their imports from a country that does not want their goods. The game will work both ways.

News that Mr. J. L. Stewart of the Chatham World is critically ill as the result of a fall a few days ago, will call forth regret and sympathy all over the province. He is one of the remaining links that connect the journalism of today with that of fifty years ago, and his strong personality has made him an outstanding figure all through the years.

The stores have been crowded this week with shoppers and Christmas trade on the whole will probably prove much better than was anticipated. The time remaining is short and early shoppers will get the quickest service.

The Irish Home Rule Bill is expected to become law today. It should have some effect upon the state of affairs in Ireland, although nothing short of a republic would satisfy the militant section of the people.

The weaker sort of financial institutions in the United States are going to be wiped out. Unemployment is still increasing, but the big men of the country are confident of improvement to come early in the New Year.

"MURDERS" AT HOME.

To derive any degree of satisfaction out of the troubles of one's neighbors is not neighborly, but there will be at least a mild interest in England in the story of the massacre of negroes in Ocoee, Florida. The story is not confirmed in all its details, but a congressional investigation, which will be commenced, is quite so revolting came out of Belgium when the Hun was at his worst, and nothing that has come out of Ireland compares at all with the story told to the New York Evening Post. If there be any vestige of truth in the report, it might very well command the detached and austere attention of the Committee of One Hundred in Washington; and one might almost fancy Mr. de Valera rushing south to declare a republic. It appears that on Nov. 4 the negroes of Ocoee were warned that they must not vote. One of them tried to do so, and then the slaughter began. Here is the story, as told to the Evening Post by Walter F. White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:—

"I talked with a large number of white citizens of Orange County, including lawyers, merchants, court officials, and others of the type who would be conversant with the facts. The lowest number given of negroes killed was thirty-two; the highest fifty-six. The average number given was between thirty-two and thirty-five. It was declared that those who were killed were not after the local Ku Klux Klan had warned all negroes that they would be killed if they attempted to vote, had neither paid his poll tax nor registered. The registration books at Orlando, the county seat, showed that he had qualified in every way and had property registered. A mob attacked Norman at the polls at Ocoee, beat him severely and demanded that he go home. Not satisfied with this, the evidence shows the mob formed in larger numbers, went to the colored settlement, set fire to it, cremating all of the colored men, women, and children who were in the buildings. Eighteen homes, two churches, one school house, and a lodge hall were burned. When negroes attempted to flee from the burning buildings they were either shot down or driven back into the flames. Among those burned to death were the colored mother and her two-weeks old infant. It is said in the community that between eight and ten whites were killed. The total number of negroes killed will probably never be known. Before the embers had cooled, members of the mob searched the ruins eagerly for the charred bones of the victims as souvenirs. This offers but one of the many instances of the mob violence now occurring in the South, most of which are not reported in the newspapers. The Ku Klux Klan's revival is causing a rapid increase in the tenseness of the feeling in the South, unless the activities in inviting race prejudice of men like the 'Imperial Wizard' of the Klan are checked by decent, law-abiding citizens serious trouble cannot be averted."

One wonders what the people of the United States would say if in various parts of the British Empire resolutions were passed denouncing the government of that country for its failure to give justice to the negro and intimating that failure to do so would lead to strained relations.

New York Evening Post—"Commissioner Claxton's annual report shows that the chief ailment of American schools, the shortage of good teachers, is as grave as ever. During the next year we shall need from 110,000 to 120,000 new teachers, and shall get at most 80,000. Moreover, half the nation's teachers are without the reasonable equipment of a high school education supplemented by brief professional training. The drift away from the schools continues. Commissioner Claxton ascertains that one-fifth of the 84,000 high school teachers alone intend to seek other work. There is only one remedy—higher salaries. The wages paid in our schools must bear the same proportion to business wages that they bore in pre-war days if we are to have the pre-war stream of brains and character into the educational system."

There is still no sign of opposition to Hon. Dr. Hetherington and Hon. Mr. Mercer. Monday is nomination day.

SEIZED MACHINE; INTERNED FLYER

Rome, Nov. 29.—(A. P., by mail).—Aviators from Rome have been repeatedly allowed recently to fly over Italian towns, dropping propaganda leaflets. They have gone so far as to use an Italian aerodrome for refueling their fuel.

One Plume aviator flew over parliament building and dropped an insulting message calling for the conclusion of the Italian Jugoslav treaty at Rapallo, afterwards obtaining a supply of gasoline of the return journey to Plume.

On the journey home the aviator encountered engine trouble and was forced to land in San Marino, the little republic with about 7,000 population, within the boundaries of Italy.

The San Marino government, seeing that he was a military aviator, considered the landing a violation of their boundaries, confiscated the machine and interned the aviator.



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ANOTHER VOW.

For long, long months we've run amuck, with spendthrifts we have trotted, and eagerly blew in the buck, and all sane counsels swatted. And now approaches New Year's Day, whereon we make new pledges, and call down murrains (what are they?) on anyone who hedges. Until the Christmas season drifts, amuck we'll still be running, for we must blow ourselves for gifts, for doudads cute and cunning. But when the New Year's Day arrives, this folly let's bet ending, let's renovate our wasted lives, and cut out foolish spending. It's time we were as thrifty now, for future self-denial, for framing up a solemn vow that we'll give thrift a trial. The old year, shaken, bent and white, goes out by easy stages; the New Year's coming—start it right, and pickle half your wages! The vows we made in other years would do for idle friskers; we swore we'd cut out cards and beers and cigarettes and whiskers. But we are facing sterner times; retrenchment is the motto; the watchword now is, "Salt the dimes!" and we'll agree we'll do it. The old year, in its going, tells a tale of money-burning; the New Year's coming, wearing bells—then new leaves let's be turning!

CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

NEW BRUNSWICK FISHERIES.

In the Province of New Brunswick there are about 15,000 men who make their living out of the fisheries with which the province is possessed. The value of the industry annually ranges from four to five million dollars, made up of herrings, sardines, lobsters, cod, smelt, salmon, bait, shell fish, hake, haddock, and rock cod. An additional 5,000 people are employed in the canneries. The Dominion government a few years ago brought over to Canada a Scotch expert with a steam trawler and a complete crew. He was to make a study of the fishery industry in the Dominion. He found that the herring fisheries had been neglected and that the methods for taking and curing the fish were primitive though the seas around the province contained a herring superior to that which gives employment to an enormous number of men and women in the old land. The improved methods he suggested have been already of enormous value to the country and have added greatly to the income of those engaged in the business.

The government has also taken steps to preserve the oyster industry and also to develop and grow a better type of the shell fish.

Fish hatcheries have been established and with such success that in one season they distributed over 122,000,000 young lobsters for planting in the open seas. The result is already noticeable in a largely increased supply of the finest lobsters in the market.

Each year sees new methods and better employed in the huge fish industry of New Brunswick.

THE HINTERLAND.

Until a few years ago the great areas at the north of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec were considered of little value. They were regarded as a sort of terra incognita, a vast wilderness of great value, but so far as places of habitation were concerned, they were considered valueless.

In the first change in view came when great silver mines were discovered in the north region and it was found that the area, previously considered a wilderness, possessed a wonderful wealth. Then it was learned that there was a huge clay belt there that offered wonderful possibilities for the farmer. As a result some very fine farms have been developed in the northern Ontario districts within the last decade or two.

The same is true of the Province of Quebec. Each year is proving more completely the great importance of areas that were thought worthless and almost impossible until a short time ago.

Annually the governments are endeavoring now to encourage settlers to enter those districts; roads are being built and villages are springing up in the forests. In the summer the settlers till their farms and clear their quarter sections, while in the winter they secure employment in the woods in pulp cutting and so earn the ready cash that is essential for the development of their new farms.

A future of great importance is now being spoken of very optimistically for the hinterland of Ontario and Quebec with its natural wealth in farms, forests, mines and furs. No longer is the notion of Canada considered a great wilderness of little value.

CYPRESS AND HOLLY

O Christmas, merry Christmas! Is it really come again, With its memories and greetings, With its joy and with its pain? There's a minor in the carol, And a shadow in the light, And a sprig of cypress twining, With the holly wreath tonight. And the hush is never broken By the laughter light and low, As we listen in the twilight To the "bells across the snow."

O Christmas, merry Christmas! 'Tis not so very long Since other voices blended With the carol and the song! If we could but hear them singing As they are singing now, If we could but see the radiance Of the crown on each dear brow; There would be no sigh to smother, No hidden tear to flow, As we listen in the twilight To the "bells across the snow."

O Christmas, merry Christmas! This never more can be; We cannot bring again the days Of our unshadowed glee. But Christmas, happy Christmas, Sweet herald of good will, With holy songs of glory Bring holy gladness still; For peace and hope may brighten, And patient love may glow, As we listen in the twilight To the "bells across the snow."

LIGHTER VEIN.

More Outlines of History. Sailor—"We have just seen some orange-peel and banana skins floating on the starboard side." Columbus—"Was there any chewing gum?" "No, sir." Columbus—"Then it must be the West Indies were coming to, and I'd hoped it was going to be America." Punch.

You've Met Them! Some people are content with being up to date, but there are others who

When We Wound Up The Watch On The Rhine

Narrative of Canadian Participation in The Occupation of Germany After The Armistice

(Continued from Wednesday.)

While the Canadians who were in Germany with the army of occupation two years ago were naturally anxious to return to their homes, the fighting over and the necessity of their being there being only in the form of an effort to the men from the dominions, they found many things to make their stay interesting and incidentally they enjoyed themselves to as great an extent as the restraint of army discipline and the fact that they were in enemy country would allow.

The Christmas Dinner.

Just about this time of the year they were busy engaged in preparing for their first post-war Christmas dinner, which turned out to be a delightful affair. The country for miles around had been scoured for poultry and the necessary trimmings so that when the day arrived it was a tasty repast that was served to the warriors.

The matter of dishes was an item which required some attention. The soldier's modest mess-tin and knife, fork and spoon, were hardly appropriate implements for the serving of a real Christmas feast, so it became necessary to send out another fatigue party through the villages in which each unit was located to borrow the necessary equipment. As the men were billeted in almost every house in each town or village, the matter was easily arranged.

The Commander-in-Chief Passes. Not long after the arrival of the troops in Rhineland, the commander-in-chief of the British armistice, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, passed through the occupied territory on a whirlwind tour of inspection. Word of his presence in the locality was soon spread broadcast and as he made his way through the various communities in which the troops were located, the soldiers lined the road and cheered him as he passed.

The comparative inactivity of garrison duty occupied territory after long months of active fighting presented rather a delicate problem to unit commanders, who had to keep the men sufficiently occupied to make certain the upkeep of military discipline, even more necessary now than during the campaign days. With the actual fighting over, the men naturally thought that the matter of drills and training was an unnecessary procedure. A short syllabus of training was laid down and carried out, however, and programmes of sports and outdoor amusements arranged so that the necessary discipline might be maintained and the men kept in the best of physical health.

Prince of Wales There.

A few days after the New Year of 1919, many of the officers of the Canadian Corps attended a dance at the Herengoven Chateau, a few miles from Bonn, given by the general officer commanding the 5th Infantry Brigade, of which the Fighting 20th was a unit. The Prince of Wales was present and thoroughly enjoyed himself amongst the friends he had made while a staff officer of the Canadian Corps. The dances from the Canadian Casualty Clearing Station located in Bonn were very welcome guests of the party, particularly on account of the fact that the dance would not have been a dance had their presence been impossible.

Back to Blighty.

Toward the end of January, orders were received for the 2nd Canadian Division to pack up and return to England, on the first step of their journey back to the homeland. It was with keen enthusiasm that the preparations were made.

She Might Believe It.

The sportsman strode into a poultryer's shop, and with the air of a man who meant business, said: "Can you sell me a nice plump pheasant?" "I'm sorry, I have not a pleasant left, sir," replied the shopman, "but here are some fine sausages that I can highly recommend. I'm sure your wife will be delighted with them."

Deep Was Right.

Two mining engineers were discussing deep mine shafts, and one had told in glowing terms about mines in which he had worked.

"Jump into my car and I'll show you a regular mine," said the other. "Arriving at the mine, they saw the boiling engine revolving at a terrific rate. The engine man was asleep. Rushing to the sleeping man, they cried: "Wake up, man! You'll pull the cage through the roof!"

"It's Tuesday, but stop the engine quick!" "Ah, gwan," he replied, disgustedly settling himself back in his chair. "She won't be up till Friday."—Science and Invention.

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GAMBLERS TO PAY FOR POOR RELIEF

Strange Suit for \$331,500 Under New York Penal Code.

New York, Dec. 18.—It has been discovered, under section 988 of the New York penal code, that anyone winning one dollar by gambling in New York must pay five for the relief of the poor. Of course everyone has been laughing at the section, but this evening Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public welfare, had taken all the mirth out of the atmosphere. He brought suit for \$331,500 against "Last Card Louis" (Louis Kohnberg), alleging that he won \$60,800 in card games last year.

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St. John, West

Mexico City, Dec. 8.—(A. P., by mail).—Mexico has a new holiday added to the many already observed. He decreed that November 19th shall be a legal holiday, commemorating the revolt of Francisco V. de against the Huerta regime.