

# NOVEMBER 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1922

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The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.

Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$3.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year.

The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

### G. FRED FISHER'S PLATFORM

- No. 1—(a) The completion and signing of the contract with the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for Musquash Power.
- (b) The appointment of an independent Civil Hydro Electric Commission to construct a Civic Distribution System and operate same.
- No. 2—Completion of Plans and Specifications for a Civic Distribution System.
- No. 3—That an offer be made by the city to purchase the entire property of The New Brunswick Electric Power Company, at the sum named by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, March 2, 1920, \$2,577,655.56. This sum to be the maximum, and the offer to remain open for ten days only.
- No. 4—In the event of the offer not being accepted by the Power Company, in the time specified, the city to proceed immediately with the construction of its own distribution system.

#### ONE MORE WEEK.

The majority campaign will last another week. Every effort will be made in that time, in behalf of the New Brunswick Power Company, to instill doubt and fear into the minds of the people, so that they may be induced to vote against power at cost. The advocates of civic distribution have but one story to tell. They believe the government can and will deliver the power from Musquash, and that the maximum cost will be 12 cents per kilowatt hour. They believe Mr. Kibbs, who was a district engineer for hydro in Ontario for half a dozen years, when he tells them that even if it is necessary to erect a civic distribution plant the current can be delivered to the consumer at a very great reduction from present prices, and that the rates will be further lowered when the system is in full operation; and that not one cent of additional burden will fall on the taxpayers. This is their policy, to get power at cost and break the monopoly that has so long stood in the way of industrial expansion in St. John. If any business is to be done with the New Brunswick Power Company, it will be done on terms fair to the city, and not dictated by the company.

Mr. Fisher stands for this policy. If elected he will carry it out. That is why Mr. Fisher should be elected. He will not change his mind. If Mr. McLellan were elected the power company would win, for it is backing him with all its influence. Any assurance he may give the people must be judged by his record since April last. That record has delighted the power company but not the citizens.

Aside from the question as to which candidate is the safer man to go to City Hall, the principle at stake is far too great to be disregarded by any citizen interested in the future of St. John. The people are not asked to take sides in a personal quarrel, but to decide for or against cheap light and power. The issue is far more important than any man or set of men or newspaper. It is vital to the best interests of the city. St. John is to go forward or remain stagnant. If the New Brunswick Power Company wins, its record indicates clearly enough what the result will be in the matter of power costs, industrial growth, and public service. The people cannot afford to make any experiments in that direction. The company has watered stock. It wants dividends on that watered stock. It will get them if the people do not guard their own interests by electing Mr. Fisher.

The city of Moncton has a much better building record this year than St. John. Cheap light and power will bring growth to St. John by attracting more industries.

Every woman who has a home is interested in cheap light and power. The women's vote should be solid for Mr. Fisher.

Speaking of precipitation at Musquash, there will be a precipitation of ballots in St. John on Nov. 13 that ought to squeeze out some water.

The New Brunswick Power Company controls the situation in St. John today. It will not do so after Nov. 13. The city will then resume control of its own affairs.

### THE KINDERGARTENS.

An effort is to be made to put the free kindergartens on such a basis as will obviate the necessity for frequent appeals for funds. There is general agreement now that the kindergartens should be in the schools, but there is not room, and financial necessity stands in the way of this provision. Until such time as this provision is made it should be that the kindergartens had to be closed for lack of public support. It may confidently be asserted that when all the facts about them are made known to all the people it will be possible to get enough money pledged to meet the financial needs of each succeeding year until the educational authorities are in a position to act. The Kindergarten Association is being enlarged, and its affairs will be conducted with a keen eye to economy, although the teachers are not as well-paid as they would be in the schools, and there are more children seeking to get into some of the kindergartens than can be accommodated. No cause makes such an appeal to the heart as that of the children whose lives need to be brightened, and the kindergarten meets this need in a manner altogether commendable and deserving of general support.

The appeal in behalf of Judge Ritchie for a retiring allowance equal to his present salary ought to be received with favor at City Hall. Having served thirty three years, and now approaching four-score years of age he deserves fair treatment, and his salary for the last ten years or more has not been what he had a right to claim. He has now reached an age when he should be able to retire with the assurance of a reasonable competence, and all his fellow-citizens will join in the wish that his remaining years may be as bright and cheerful as his own happy nature. Citizens are not always grateful, nor is the path of the public servant one of roses. No one will be the poorer if Judge Ritchie's retirement is marked by a proper recognition of his long term of service.

It has been a rule of the Times-Star to print anonymous communications. Where personal attacks are made the rule has been rigidly adhered to, but on general subjects an occasional communication has been allowed to pass. Hereafter only such communications in the form of letters will be printed, if printed at all, when the name and address of the writer are also published. It is fair to the public that the writer of a letter make himself known. Hereafter, therefore, those who wish to please sign their names with the understanding that name and address will be printed with the communication.

The appeal to the people to go to their churches, or some church, tomorrow is prompted by a desire to benefit the community. The church is a centre of social as well as religious life, and its work is successful or otherwise in proportion to the number of people who are reached and influenced for good. The trend of religious thought is more toward unity than ever in the past, and church rivalry among Protestants is rather in the effort to be helpful than to emphasize difference in belief. In the matter of attendance upon religious services the Catholics set an excellent example to those whom a former bishop of St. John once described as "our separated brethren."

Halifax Chronicle—"As further evidence of the mix-up in British politics, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, brother of Austen, has taken office as the Bonar Law Government's Postmaster-General. He is a Birmingham manufacturer and is rated high as a capable business man. He was in Canada when the political crisis developed, and in an interview on the eve of his hurried departure for home, stated that Mr. Lloyd George would win out. Evidently he has changed his mind, or events have changed it for him."

Bradstreet's says the reports as to the jobbing trade in the United States are the best for at least two years, and the outlook is still uniformly favorable. Of the advance in food prices, it says last week's index number based on the wholesale price per pound of thirty-one articles used for food shows a gain of 12 per cent. over the previous week, and 12 per cent. over the corresponding week last year.

The Hudson Bay Railway is not to be pushed to completion at present. Its ultimate real value is still in doubt. Meanwhile there are other Canadian ports than that in Hudson Bay which are not getting their fair share of Canadian traffic.

St. John must not commit the blunder they made in Halifax in regard to hydro. There the people surrendered and the train company smiles and gathers in the profits.

### SILENT FORCES.

There is something dwells within us, Not akin to joy or pain, That revives our drooping spirits, As the flowers the gentle rain.

What it is no tongue can utter; Deep within the heart it dwells, As the shadows swiftly settling In the evening o'er the sea.

'Tis as silent as the waters In the quiet of the sea, Or the shadows swiftly settling In the evening o'er the sea.

Silent forces are most potent; Stars move on, the seasons roll—All unseen, the human soul—That uplifts the human soul—George Washington Worthen. San Jose, California.

### LIGHTER VEIN.

One Method. Mrs. A.—"How do you manage to keep your cook so long?" Mrs. B.—"Oh, that's easy. I discharge her every Saturday evening and she stays just for spite."—Boston Transcript.

### On Father's Trail.

With a sentimental leaning toward the days of his own youth, a certain business man sent his son to the college where he himself had been educated.

On arriving at the place of knowledge the young man began to make a few inquiries. "I should like to see my father's record," he asked the head of the college. "He was here in 1890."

"I shall be very pleased to show you the record," was the reply. "But have you any special reason for consulting it?"

"Well," replied the youth frankly, "when I left home dad told me not to disgrace his record, and I only want to see how far I can go."—New Haven Register.

Invite Their Punishment. Jud Tunkins says he doesn't blame a bad singer as much as he does the people who insist on concerting instead of singing by experience.—Washington Star.

Couldn't Bunko Him. That one has to pay the same fare whether going two blocks or five miles will never seem quite right to many of us. It certainly didn't to the farmer who boarded a car at C— square and asked the fare to G— street.

"Ten cents," said the conductor. "Why, I can ride to the end of the line for that."

"Yes, but it will cost you the same to go to G street."

"You ain't goin' to bunko me," growled the farmer. "Darned if I don't ride to the end of the line an' walk back."—Boston Transcript.

Home Town Criticism. Chauncey Depue took this one on at Melville E. Ingalls, who as a railroad president had combined and rehabilitated several bankrupt lines. Ingalls returned for a rest to the little Maine village where he was born, and at the hot-stove senate in the general store told that yer gettin' a salary of high on to \$10,000 every year.

Ingalls, who was drawing several thousand, whereupon the old farmer observed: "Well, that 'ere shows what luck an' cheek will dew for a fellow."—Boston Globe.

Practical Side of Religion. Dr. M. Buckley, Methodist divine, was asked one day to conduct an experience meeting at a Negro church in the south.

A woman rose and bore witness to the preciousness of her religion as light-bringer and comforter. Dr. Buckley commented Dr. Buckley.

"But how about the practical side?" Does your religion make you kind to your neighbor? Does it make you kind to your neighbor? Does it make you kind to your neighbor?

"Yes, it does," said the minister, who whispered ardently.

"Press dem questions, doctor; press dem questions," said the minister.

"Everybody's Minister."

"LANGUAGE" OF BEES.

Prof. Karl von Frisch has recently made a number of observations upon the means of communication employed by bees. He placed a dish of sugar on a table by an open window. Soon after a chance bee had not only flown off with a drop of sugar, but it had also brought a friend.

When it was removed they quickly disappeared, save for an occasional connoisseur. When a fresh dish was set out they quickly reappeared in quantities. By touching the back of each bee with a spot of colored wax the bees had been spotted, and subsequent bees had been seen, and not escorted.

THESE KNOW CANADA.

(Vancouver Province.)

Canadians in the Bonar Law ministry. The prime minister is a native of Canada. The secretary for colonies is a recent governor-general. The governor-general was the daughter of a former governor-general who has thus spent two terms in this country. The minister of war lived in Canada as secretary to his father, who was also governor-general. The first lord of the admiralty has been a frequent visitor to Canada, and his wife is a Canadian. A sister to Sir Hamar Greenwood, who is a Liberal and out of office. The wife of the secretary for Scotland is a daughter of Lord Dufferin.

AFTER THE NOISY HORN.

(London Chronicle.)

It is an extraordinary thing that no attempt should yet have been made to moderate or modify the noises which a motor horn is allowed to create. A motor can call attention to its existence by deep and sonorous sounds like the distant thunder of a wave, or by gentle, silvery sounds which ripple in the air, or it can startle and excite the least neurotic by its insolent, raucous din. The evil sound which a motor horn can create is a public nuisance, and the public nuisance is a public nuisance.

BRITISH LABOR'S CHANCE.

Brandon Sun.—British labor will not, of course, relinquish the struggle to obtain political power in Parliament, but it will only attain effective strength in the Commons by constitutional methods. It cannot do that until it is purged of the elements of disruption and the Bolshevistic advocates who are disintegrating the Labor party in Britain.

### "ESTO PERPETUA"

(Ottawa Journal.)

Adoption of the Free State Constitution by the Irish Dail is an event of deep significance. Broadly, its chief import is that the centuries-old clash between Celt and Saxon has been brought to an honorable close. What ever happens now, whether peace or strife be the fate of Ireland, no guilt can attach to the British name.

The skill with which the constitution was piloted through the Dail body, well for the Free State's future. One of the hardest things that a modern democracy can do is to pass, as a law of its own, an important treaty when its leaders have already made with a foreign country and in which matters highly exciting to public passion are involved. It is all the harder because in the British system of a committee stage, adopted by the Irish parliament itself armed with just the sort of implement for remodeling treaties, as well as bills, and so on.

The debates on the constitution, as well as the constitution itself, are a credit to the Irish Dail. Several other democracies, as well as Ireland, have lately gone through this trial. But the Irish Dail has done it with a skill and a courage that is difficult to keep their hands off this same Irish Treaty. The German democracy labored painfully and slowly with the organizing given to it by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The American wide diversity of Canadian natural resources, profusely scattered, is making the establishment of industries in any section profitable.

In 1921, a total of 1,081 charters were granted to new companies commencing operations in Canada, the whole representing a capitalization of \$24,000,000. This year, during the first six months, new incorporations have approached \$20,000,000 a week, and it would seem as if 1922 were going to create a record in this regard. At the end of last year it was estimated that there were about 800 branch plants of American industries operating in Canada and about one-third of this number in branches of English industries.

Since the beginning of this year, the British Isles, through the visits of various trade interests and manufacturers' representatives, has been brought to realize the expediency of following the United States in the matter of both political and economic problems; while Kevin O'Higgins, to whom the constitution was entrusted, was a man of outstanding distinction. A grandson of the late T. D. Sullivan, and a nephew of M. Healy, this young man, who has not yet reached his thirtieth birthday, is a talent for parliamentary work that should carry him far. So long as she can produce sons of this calibre Ireland need not despair.

As for the constitution itself, it can be said that it is a masterpiece of compromise, and its adoption is a credit to the Irish Dail. It is a masterpiece of compromise, and its adoption is a credit to the Irish Dail.

To some, with its proportional representation, the referendum, and the initiative, it is a masterpiece of compromise, and its adoption is a credit to the Irish Dail.

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## CANADA'S RAPID INDUSTRIAL GAIN

Boom in Manufactures Has Hit All Sections of the Dominion

Vast New Capitalization—There Were 1,081 Charters Issued in 1921—New Incorporations Equal \$20,000,000 per Week.

(New York Times.)

Canada is experiencing an industrial boom which has hit all sections of the Dominion and covers practically all phases of industrial activity. The country as a whole possesses those qualities which prove attractive to manufacturers and this activity is showing that the wide diversity of Canadian natural resources, profusely scattered, is making the establishment of industries in any section profitable.

In 1921, a total of 1,081 charters were granted to new companies commencing operations in Canada, the whole representing a capitalization of \$24,000,000. This year, during the first six months, new incorporations have approached \$20,000,000 a week, and it would seem as if 1922 were going to create a record in this regard. At the end of last year it was estimated that there were about 800 branch plants of American industries operating in Canada and about one-third of this number in branches of English industries.

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