

# The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 30, 1919.

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EVERY WOMAN, MARRIED OR SINGLE, WHO HAS ATTAINED THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, IS A BRITISH SUBJECT, AND HAS BEEN A RESIDENT OF THE CITY OF ST. JOHN FOR SIX MONTHS, SHOULD GET HER NAME ON THE VOTERS LIST BEFORE OCT. 1. IT IS A DUTY AS WELL AS A RIGHT.

## THE STRIKES.

Unless the transport workers strike the British railway strike seems to be moving toward an early failure. If the press reports are to be relied on the great mass of the people are on the side of the government. The bitter attitude of Secretary Thomas of the Railway Men's Union would seem to be that of a man who is by no means sure of success. The train service has not been wholly crippled and the government's arrangements to cope with the situation appear to be very thorough. As yet there has been no violence beyond one or two attempts to wreck trains. Conduct of that sort would but alienate public sympathy from the strikers. If they cannot win because their cause commands such sympathy their prospect of winning at all is decidedly poor. The government asserts its determination not to yield and if the strike spreads the struggle will only be the more bitter, with greater hardship to the people. Already the government has announced that for the present no more coal will be exported, while food conservation is provided by a rigid system of rationing. In the United States the steel strike does not make the headway its promoters anticipated, but the struggle is keen and may be prolonged. The soft coal miners and operators are still negotiating and a strike there may be averted. The anthracite miners and operators have renewed their agreement to be operative till April next. St. John itself now enters the realm of labor disputes, with a strike in the Atlantic refinery which, next to the lumber mills, is one of the city's largest industries.

## OUR FALLING TRADE.

A statement of Canada's imports was incorrectly set down in a paragraph in yesterday's Times-Star. A statement just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics sets out a number of significant facts. In the first place, the total value of imports for the last three years, each ending with August, was as follows:

1917	\$896,184,946
1918	\$922,857,950
1919	\$732,925,081

Thus the imports for the last year were over \$125,000,000 less than two years ago. The imports from the United States, which in 1917 were valued at \$818,035,457, or nearly as much as the total from all countries last year, fell to \$693,044,981; those from the United Kingdom fell from \$99,950,178 to \$76,558,348; those from the West Indies from \$14,395,778 to \$10,335,720; those from France from \$5,961,688 to \$4,434,194. The imports from the Argentine Republic were valued at \$2,974,704 in 1917, and only \$1,224,478 last year. Those from Italy declined from \$1,040,462 to \$487,155, and those from the Netherlands from \$1,225,708 to \$740,282.

It is worthy of note that the imports from other British possessions showed an increase. Those from the British East Indies were valued at \$8,482,502 in 1917, jumped to \$17,436,081 in 1918, and stood at \$13,442,078 last year. The imports from British Guiana fell off in 1918 but went up again last year to \$8,140,525, which was within a few dollars of the figure for 1917. British South Africa, which sent goods to the value of \$171,945 in 1917, increased the figures to \$1,095,357 last year. The imports from Australia went from \$834,174 in 1917 to \$4,297,274 last year, and New Zealand from \$2,140,404 to \$5,506,777. Japan showed an increase from \$9,241,287 to \$12,265,384. Under the head of other foreign countries there is shown an increase from \$17,069,838 to \$27,269,855; and the imports from Cuba jumped from \$940,120 to \$5,285,708.

Turning to the exports from Canada we read the same story of a general decline in trade. The figures are:

1917	\$1,396,502,475
1918	\$1,376,163,007
1919	\$1,292,685,308

Thus in two years there has been a decrease in exports of more than \$100,000,000. The exports to the United Kingdom fell from \$502,333,425 to \$556,868,828; and to France from \$137,883,903 to \$84,497,020. There was quite a different story, however, in regard to exports to other countries, which showed an all-round increase. The totals are illuminating and are here given in full for all countries:

1917	1919.
United Kingdom	\$502,333,425 \$556,868,828
Australia	5,214,787 15,111,401
British E. I.	2,426,639 8,023,117
British Guiana	1,677,314 2,367,707
British S. A.	4,332,468 11,300,700
British W. I.	5,229,971 9,719,100
Hong Kong	882,269 1,001,906
Newfoundland	7,141,553 12,364,346
New Zealand	3,022,658 6,332,338
Other Brit. Em.	1,567,934 6,530,392
Argentine Rep.	1,677,222 5,677,431

Brazil ..... 876,288 2,980,584  
China ..... 725,555 2,696,824  
Cuba ..... 3,878,061 5,817,742  
France ..... 137,883,903 84,497,020  
Italy ..... 3,916,658 18,839,530  
Japan ..... 1,478,863 10,724,007  
Netherlands ..... 998,696 2,064,290  
United States ..... 361,799,208 430,727,295  
Other foreign countries ..... 11,486,498 33,730,296

The effect of the war is seen in two significant items. The export of cart-ridges fell from \$948,294,285 in 1917 to \$142,963,435 in 1919, and of other explosives from \$504,768,818 to \$28,401,198; while the imports for the army and navy fell from \$189,287,249 in 1917 to \$21,192,578 in 1919. The country is readjusting itself, and must strain every nerve to increase the volume of its trade.

The Italian government has resigned. Apparently nobody very anxious to insist that Fiume be given up, and the Allies have there a knotty problem. Of possibilities in other directions a writer in The Review says:—"Unless the poet's coup is soon overtaken by its failure, we shall witness an epidemic of D'Annunzio. His Danzig is first on the programme. To judge from hints in the German press, Gerhard Hauptmann may there find a welcome opportunity to recover a fame which his feeble war poetry has sadly impaired. Maurice Maeterlinck may be the next to follow. Gabriele's lead in forcing his way, at the head of Belgian troops, into Maastricht. And some modern Tyrtæus can make himself famous overnight by the surprise of a Thracian fortress in defiance of the principal Allied and Associated Powers."

The free night schools in Centennial and King Edward schools opened last evening with a record enrolment. No doubt many more working boys and men will enrol during the week. It is a great opportunity and the value of it should be impressed by parents upon their boys and by employers upon their employees. Mr. Hyatt's suggestion in yesterday's Times-Star that a school be opened in West St. John will no doubt be favorably considered by the school board.

Boston Globe:—"Movers" in New York are charging from \$10 to \$20 an hour for every van they use so that it costs \$100 to move the furniture of a modest three or four-room apartment, even for a short distance. Even so, some of the tenants may find moving cheaper than paying rent. With the schools on old time the city will again be at sixes and sevens. Is it necessary?

It is like St. John to wait till the last minute. However, there is still time to get the women voters registered if their interest can be aroused. In spite of all that has been said some still think it will involve taxation, and there are apparently some who think they can vote as they did once before because they were near relatives of soldiers. To vote they must register, and the time is short.

The board of commerce has ordered a reduction in the price of pork and hog products for consumption in Canada. The packers are out with an assertion that the thing cannot be done, without destroying the hog-raising and pork-packing industry. Will the board of commerce stick to its guns?

A Presbyterian and a Baptist university have conferred degrees on Cardinal Mercier. The fact is significant of a growing appreciation of the true Christian spirit, regardless of creed. The more it grows and the more reciprocal it is the better the world will be.

The meeting in the Imperial this afternoon to form a musical club and arrange for high class concerts is one that should appeal to all music lovers in the city. Too little attention is given to musical culture, and every effort to arouse a more general interest deserves hearty support.

The health of Sir Robert Borden apparently does not improve. This is a matter for universal regret. It also complicates the political situation. The Unionist caucus has been further postponed, but meantime the Liberal Unionists are to take counsel together.

The population of St. John is either growing or the recent school census is bearing fruit. It has been found necessary to provide more school accommodation to relieve the congestion in the present school building.

The world's baseball series has not lost its power to attract. Indeed there is said to be unparalleled interest in the games that begin tomorrow.

Sir Sam Hughes is not as big a man as he was, but he is still busy winning the war.

Are you going to Centerville tomorrow, over the Valley Railway?

Mayoresse Gets Silver Cradle

Bolton, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Hulme Lever, mayoresse of Bolton, was presented by the town council with a silver cradle in commemoration of the birth of a daughter.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

## BACK TO WORK.

I am back from my vacation, rested up and full of vim, back from weeks of recreation in the forest vast and dim; towering mountains I've ascended, hunting cougars to their lairs, and I found the fishing splendid, and I shot some grizzly bears. You poor dreary humdrum critter, never moving from the grade just sit down and hear me twit'er the bully time I had. Where the mountain brooks go sailing down the gorges to the sea, I caught perch and trout and grayling two feet long—some even three. And I shot a golden eagle that was roosting on a hill; such a considerate regal, and the shooting takes some skill. Here's its beak I hold before you—I detached it from its map; what, you say my stories bore you, and you wish I'd stop my trap? That's the way I'm always treated when I try to entertain; that's the way I'm always greeted by you stay-at-homes insane. When I come back full of stories of the wondrous things I saw, of the forest and its glories, I am asked to reef my jaw. What's the good of a vacation if a man, when he comes back, cannot hand the population all the fables in his pack?

## CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Dominion Happenings of Other Days

## THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL CARLETON

During the War of Independence the revolting colonies that later became the United States of America had naturally very envious eyes upon the British domain along the St. Lawrence. Quebec and Montreal in particular they were very anxious to capture. So when some Indian chiefs came to the camp of General Washington and told him that the Canadian Indians would assist in the fighting, he commissioned some of his officers who had long desired such an expedition to invade the British territory. Chamblay was soon taken and the investment of St. Johns began, but although the garrison was suffering terrible hardships, Major Preston refused to consider a proposal that he surrender to the enemy.

General Carleton, who commanded at Montreal, had a force of 100 regulars, several hundred Canadian volunteers and some Indians at his disposal. He relied greatly, however, upon 300 Highlanders enlisted at Quebec by Colonel Maclean. With a fine and fair design the relief of the garrison by the Highlanders was to sail up the St. Lawrence from Quebec, land at Sorel and then march up the river along the west bank. The invaders discovered it. Seth Warner's Green Mountain boys with some New York troops slipped from the siege and concealed themselves opposite Longueuil landing. When General Carleton appeared there in his boats on Sept. 30, 1775, he was met by a murderous fire from the bushes, a furious outburst of arrows and musket balls. They were thrown into confusion; some of the boats were wrecked and the little force was driven back in confusion to the river. As best it could it returned to Montreal, leaving behind, in addition to the killed and wounded, two Canadians and two Indians as prisoners in the hands of the Americans. The blow to save St. Johns had failed.

## THE LOOMS OF ARRAS.

Upon the looms of Arras The weavers wrought of old In many a fine and fair design Of crimson and of gold.

Unto the looms of Arras But yesterday there came The grisly weaver war, who wove With ruthless hands of flame.

Around and over Arras He spread his web of glooms, And yet he could not rob her of The petals of her bloom.

—Clint Scott in The New York Sun.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A Domestic Fadt

"With the return of so many pre-war comforts," said Mr. Gibbons, "travelling is once more a possibility." He waited for his words to sink into the minds of other travellers in the dining car. He was very fond of the light. Then he turned again to his wife and six-year-old daughter. "Come, Miriam," he said, "having dinner, let us return to our carriage." The good lady collected her wrap and her bag and her gloves and her handkerchief, but her little girl hung back. "Oh, mother!" she cried, "aren't we going to wash up the dishes?"

Too Much For Her

It was Sunday last and Susan, from a neighboring house, "So I hear you've left that artist," Susan said. "Yes, indeed," remarked Sarah Jane. "I couldn't stand the missus, insults. I hadn't been there a day when she said to me, 'Sarah Jane,' she says, 'when you're sitting out the studio you must be very careful not to touch the old master. It's worth hundreds of pounds,' she says. Well, that got my temper up proper. 'Excuse me, ma'am,' says I, but I've got a young man of my own and I don't want any older master, not if he is worth millions!"

"What do you intend to say in your next lecture?"

"The same thing in different language. That lecture is so profound that nobody is expected to understand it at the first hearing."

"Madame La Mode has the nerve to call her department for young girls' dresses a department of style."

"Why nerve?"

"Because it is a misfit establishment."

She Was Quite Safe.

A few days ago a well-dressed and charming young lady hailed a four-wheeler, there being no taxi in sight. Just as she was getting in she noticed that the horse seemed inclined to be frisky.

She was jumping about and swishing his tail in a way that alarmed her—she was a timid little thing.

So she addressed a few words to the aged Jehu.

"I hope," she said, smiling bravely, "that you will not run away with me."

"The cabby shifted mournfully.

## HAS CIVILIZATION FAILED?

Social conditions as observed in the Old Country moved the heart and pen of a recent writer to say:

"The living in their houses, and in their graves the dead, are challenged by every babe that dies of inanition, by every girl that flies the sweeter's den to the nightly promenade of Piccadilly, by every workman that plunges into the canal. The food this managing class eats, the wine it drinks, the shows it makes, and the fine clothes it wears, are challenged by 8,000,000 mouths which have never had enough to fill them, and by twice 8,000,000 bodies which have been sufficiently clothed and housed. There can be no mistake. Civilization has increased man's producing power an hundred fold; yet through mismanagement the men of civilization live worse than the beasts, and have less to eat and wear and protect them from the elements than the savage in a frigid climate who lives today as he lived in the stone ages 10,000 years ago."

Isn't civilization a failure when such things can be truly written? But it is not an English, it is a Canadian poet—Bliss Carman—who has written:

There is no man alive, however he may strive, Allowed to own the work of his own hands; Landlords and waterlords at all the roads Taking their tolls, imposing their commands.

Not until he made the lord of his own trade Can any man be glad or strong or free;

There looms the coming war; "Which captain are you for, The Chartered Wrong, or Christ and Liberty?"

THIS SOLDIER HAS NO USE FOR BOOZE. (Toronto Globe.)

"Run nearly" was the war—not for the Allies, but for Germany," said Corporal Jack Ward, in the course of an address at the meeting held in St. David's Presbyterian church last evening under the auspices of the referendum committee.

The corporal told an incident at Passchendaele where men were incapacitated through having taken too much rum. He said that the only time he received any benefit from rum at the front was on a cold wet night, when he slept in a drunken stupor, and he had accepted the ration. They kept him warm, and he woke up next morning fresh and fit while his bed-fellows were shivering.

"That's the only time I ever received any benefit from rum, but it was through the bodies of my poor brothers—that is the way the brewer does," said the corporal.

He said there must be no compromising with the liquor traffic, not even with light wine and beer. He said he had experienced as a bartender in a public-house in Liverpool, how he won promotion to the position of manager by hitting the liquor traffic, and he said he was attempting to re-enter the bar after he had been put out in a drunken condition. He declared that the liquor traffic is a drug and he believed the case for attempting to re-enter the bar after he had been put out in a drunken condition.

The corporal declared that he was going to use knuckle-dusters on any traffic that he once defended. "We are going to give the booze the knockout blow. We have got him down, and we are going to keep him down, and we are going to let him now we've got him down."

HARVARD MAN DISCOVERS COMET

A comet of the eighth magnitude is speeding nearer to the earth at such a high rate of speed that it will become visible to the naked eye just as the Harvard endowment fund campaign is drawing to a close. According to Dr. Joel H. Metcalf, chairman of the visiting board of Harvard University, Cambridge, Dr. Metcalf announced today that he had discovered the comet at South Hero, Vermont, on Aug. 20 when it was approximately Right Ascension 22 hours 48 minutes west of Greenwich with a declination of 25 degrees north. At present it is very near the sun but is traveling at a high rate of speed on a northerly course and within two weeks will be very near the north star. On Oct. 16 it will be approximately 44,000,000 miles from the earth when it will be four times brighter than it is now and may even become a "brilliant" comet.

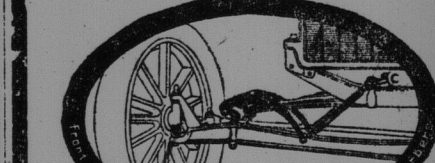
UNITED WE STAND. DIVIDED WE FALL.

You and your family must line up shoulder to shoulder with every other family in this wide dominion to safeguard the fabric of Canadian commerce and industry while the country is readjusting itself to the war.

In other lands the wheels of commerce and industry are at a standstill as a result of the war. If you are grateful that such a dire calamity has not fallen upon Canada you will toe the line and subscribe to your last dollar in the Victory Loan whose purpose is to accelerate the driving power of Canada's commercial and industrial machinery.

Are you with us? Then give a lift to the subscription list of the 1919 Victory Loan.

Joseph Perente, veteran Milwaukee "newsboy," who began selling papers in 1884, figures that he has sold on an average 1,200 papers a day, 300 days in a year for thirty-five years, and that if those papers were stacked on top of each other and folded one-half they would make a pile twenty-six miles high.



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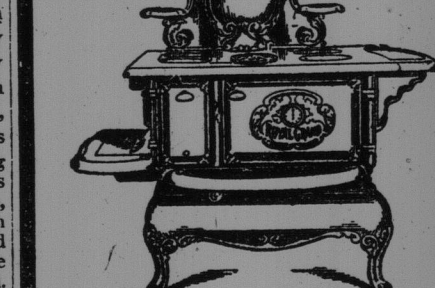
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## OPEN LETTER FROM HON. R. J. RITCHIE

Police Magistrate Reviews Applications For Salary Increase and Comments on City Hall Attitude

St. John, N. B., Sept. 29, 1919.

To the Editor of the Times-Star:

Sir:—As a great favor I ask you to publish my letters to the Mayor, in which I made the polite request to be treated in the matter of increase of salary, the same way as every other civic official had been treated.

A morning paper has said my request was "turned down."

The Mayor is reported to have given a reason or two for the discrimination: "If I would resign he would be willing to pay me something, and then pay a younger man a bigger salary than my present one, and this would be civic economy under the present regime. I am willing to do the work. Then, again the Mayor tells the tax-payers that in order to increase my salary it would be necessary to amend The Union Act—something he could have done by simply asking for it; but he has overlooked the fact that Mr. Henderson's salary was fixed in the same Union Act at \$1800.00 and is now \$1800.00."

What next will the Mayor suggest? Does the Mayor now realize that there has been just a little discrimination against me? Is it fair, is it liberal, is it?

The following are my letters and comments. They point out the fairness, the tolerance of our civic rulers by Mayor Hayes:

September 26, 1919.

To His Worship, the Mayor,

In Council Convened.

Sir:—In January last I wrote to you the following letter:—"To His Worship, the Mayor, 'Gentlemen:—The Council having increased the salary of every civic official, and having in your salary treatment, remaining at the same old amount, I desire to remind you that years ago on the eve of an election I was given, by resolution, an increase of six hundred dollars—no one dollar of which have I ever received."

"Over a quarter of a century ago my salary was Three Thousand Dollars, Mr. Henderson, my clerk whom I appointed then receiving Thirteen Hundred Dollars, your clerk has remained stationary, whereas the clerk's salary—with increase after increase, is no One Thousand and Eight Hundred Dollars."

"Why this discrimination? Who can explain the cause? Is it not a fact that when my salary was increased, and when his clerk's was increased, my salary would not be Four Thousand One Hundred Dollars?"

"Other Judges in Saint John with large salaries, hold circuits or sessions four times a year, whereas the Police Magistrate under the Union Act, has to be in court every day in the year, morning and afternoon—Good Friday excepted."

"I desire to call your attention to those facts, expecting at your hands the same fair treatment as has been by you extended to every other civic official—in the matter of salary increases."

"Respectfully submitted,

"Dated January 31, 1919."

A month later, to wit, in March, not having heard from you I requested an interview, and with your permission I followed you to your council meeting in City Hall and addressed you on the subject. I had at heart, but which you had neglected.

I remember, and doubtless you do not forget, that I then spoke to you very plainly, calling a spade a spade, and mentioning your salary treatment of my reasonable request, and criticizing your scant courtesy.

January, February and March have slipped away, without even a syllable from Your Worship concerning my letter and interview. I thought I would again write to you, and consequently on the 2nd day of April last, I addressed and delivered to you the following letter, viz:

"To His Worship, the Mayor, 'In Council Convened.

Sir:—I wrote to you on January 31st about my salary. I then called your attention to the fact that years ago on the eve of an election I was given, by resolution, an increase of Six Hundred

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Dollars, not one dollar of which I received."

"I also mentioned another fact, the increase you gave every official, my clerk included, who indeed has had increase after increase. In my last letter I asked, 'Why this discrimination?' and also, 'who can explain the cause?'

"Not having received an answer to my letter of January, I visited City Hall, and included, with the extended jurisdiction, come before the City Police Court, either a cases to be tried, or as matters in a preliminary way. Every indictable offence including murder, have to come before me as Police Magistrate in a preliminary examination."

"Police Magistrates in other cities, without the extended jurisdiction like Civil and Juvenile Courts, receive much higher salaries than I do. Judge House, 60 presides over the Court for Traffic cases, in Manhattanville, told me 1 month that his salary was twice as large as mine."

"The higher cost of living argues—applies to me as well as to other civic officials."

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. RITCHIE.

1. Letter of January last unanswered.

2. Interview with Mayor, et al. in March unanswered.

3. My letter of April last unanswered.