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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1920

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1920.

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THE HOTEL PROJECT.

This matter of the new hotel concerns every citizen of St. John, whether he or she is able to invest or not. Failure to get the hotel because the people would not do the small part required of them in a partnership with a great railway company and the company controlling the largest chain of fireproof hotels on the continent would be a black eye to St. John for years to come. It would inevitably be classed as a non-progressive community standing in its own light. The campaign will not succeed because a few men subscribe largely to the stock, but because all who can do so subscribe the smaller amounts necessary to ensure the total of \$875,000, which is the same amount that the big men of the C. P. R. have also undertaken to have subscribed. There are no promotion charges connected with this flotation. No seller of stock gets a commission, and the Commercial Club looks after the advertising. Every hundred dollars of stock represents that amount free of all charges. This is really a citizens' movement, to meet a great civic need. By the end of the week the Commercial Club should be able to announce that the Hotel Champlain is assured to St. John.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

Had Poland been less ambitious to enlarge her boundaries the present situation, with Russian armies driving forward, might not have developed. The Allies, however, regard an independent Poland as a necessity and will not permit the country to be brought under the domination of the Russian Bolsheviks. Mr. Lloyd George made this plain in a speech in the house of commons yesterday. His references to negotiations with the Russian government are not to be taken as indicating that he does not regard it with favor. He points out that it is not a government chosen by the people, but forced upon them, and is therefore as great an anachronism as that which succeeded it. If the Russians persist in invading Poland the Allies must intervene. It is still possible, however, that an armistice may be declared and an effort made to arrange terms that would definitely end hostilities between the two countries. The British premier says that the Bolsheviks seek to establish a Soviet government in Poland, but this is not desired by the Polish people, and Mr. Lloyd George very properly asserts that the Soviet government of Russia has no right to dictate to Poland in this matter. There is significance in his further suggestion of what might happen if the Bolsheviks over-ran Poland and came to the borders of Germany. While it is true that the activity of the Polish armies tended to consolidate the Russian people to resist a foreign foe, the Bolsheviks must be prevented from playing into the hands of Germany. Lenin and Trotsky are not averse to foreign complications which enable them to distract public attention from their own designs and the wretched state of affairs at home, so clearly set forth by British labor delegates who lately investigated the conditions there; and this may make more difficult the task of the Allies. Their unity of purpose is the strongest factor in the solution of a difficult problem in this direction, as well as in their dealings with the German and the Turk.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

A committee has been appointed to make a survey of the high schools of Ontario. It is felt that they are lacking in some directions, and do not contribute all they should to the cause of general education in the province. Commenting on the subject the Toronto Globe says: "It is to be hoped the committee will be generously financed, so that it may be permitted ample time and facilities for its work. Not only should Ontario be thoroughly studied, but the other provinces as well. The high school systems of the United States and the European countries should be carefully studied. Curriculum, teacher-training, building and equipment, auxiliary agencies, correlation with all the other sections of our educational system should be worked over. It is a great task." The report of a committee going as thoroughly as this into the whole question would be of very great benefit to other provinces as well as Ontario, for it would emphasize both the strong and the weak points of the high schools. In the United States the junior high school is a comparatively new feature that is attracting much attention. Prof. Judd of the University of Chicago says it has been established in eight hundred American cities and is one of the most sweeping educational reforms in that country in three-quarters of a century. Its popularity is explained by the fact that "today the attitude of the country toward the high school is that it, like the common school, ought to serve all classes." In France also there is a strong effort to adapt schools to modern needs. A French writer says: "The end to be attained is the training of the whole man with especial reference to his moral and physical development. Particular stress is laid on the 'education of the intelligence' by means of motion pictures, with which it is argued each school should be equipped, by visits to commercial houses, business

centres and the fields while the crops are being sown and harvested. The study of foreign languages is strongly recommended and the 'old baccalaureate' conferred for the acquiring of a lot of useless and undigested information is condemned outright. Its suppression is urged. Specialization, it is asserted, should begin with the sixteenth year."

This is a radical change from old methods, but is in line with modern thought in all progressive countries, where it is recognized that the schools must not only develop intelligence but train for gainful occupations. One expression of this feeling is found in the increasing prominence given to vocational training.

THE FAR NORTH.

In the opinion of Stefansson, the explorer, the extreme northern part of Canada will one day be populous and a great producer of wealth. He discounts utterly the theory that the long and severe winter will prevent the ultimate development of the resources of that region. In an article in the Maple Leaf, published by the Canadian Club of New York, he says:

"I have the warrant of eleven delightful years spent from two hundred to five hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle, where lies (in untouched millions of square miles) the land that half a century hence will produce most of the meat of our export trade and much of the minerals of our growing industry. And one cornerstone of this future greatness will be the climate. It is healthful, invigorating. You can't help enjoying yourself because of a superabundance of energy, an exuberance of good health."

The great explorer fortifies his statement concerning the climate by giving instances of men who spent some years in the north, and on returning south found themselves so ill-satisfied that they returned to the more congenial region beyond the Arctic Circle. He says further:

"The people who live on the north coast like the climate. This applies both to the native inhabitants and to those white men who have lived there for five years or more. The Hudson's Bay Company always finds it difficult to transfer any southern station men who have been stationed far north, for they always object."

That the resources of the north country are immense and of great value is the testimony of many who have gone there, and this is true of a territory reaching clear across the northern part of Canada. If it be equally true that life becomes not merely endurable but enjoyable, then it is only a question of time when the whole region will be developed, and the far north become a very important part of the Dominion. It will have a fascination for adventurous spirits, and it will develop a sturdy race, and the lastitude of tropical realms will have no attraction whatever. Civilization, says Stefansson, marches northward. The far north of Canada may yet contribute in ways undreamed of now to the wealth and the stamina of this great country.

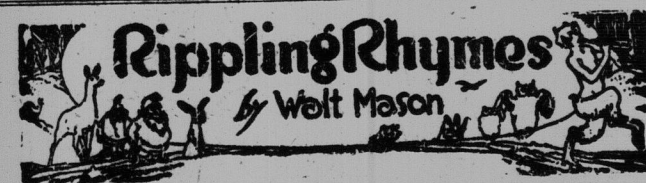
Yesterday's despatches told of the lease of a large area in Baffin Land to Mr. Stefansson, who has formed a syndicate and will there raise herds of reindeer and musk-ox.

The crop outlook in New Brunswick has improved in recent weeks. The farmers are promised a fairly good return, except in isolated instances, for their season's toil. Of good prices for their produce they are well assured.

If transportation is the only obstacle in the way of providing a coal supply for Canada it should be possible to solve the difficulty before the winter sets in, especially if as stated the Americans are anxious to do business in Canada.

Raw sugar is declining in New York. The market is practically demoralized at the moment, with no active demand. Perhaps this is an indication of conditions more favorable to the consumer.

The government at Ottawa is very anxious to make terms with Quebec. It is not an easy task. There is no scramble for seats in the cabinet.



(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

GOOD CLOTHES.

My heart is right, but my pants are wrong, and I take my place in the has been through. I fall in line at the merchant's door and ask a job in his useful store; I need the coin, and I'd gladly toll until finger had grown a bull, but the merchant says, "Oh, fade from my doorway, please!" I've a willing heart, I have active legs, but my vest is stained with the juice of eggs, and my whiskers leak, and my hair is long, and so I trot with the has been through. Perhaps it's wrong that the seedy men can't find a place in the caravan; perhaps it's wrong that a star man might as well not notice his striding worth, but the world runs on in the same old groove, and it doesn't change, and it won't improve; at every turning its signboards say that there's no place for the seedy man, and then perhaps I can cut some ice. With my whiskers trimmed and my hair in curl I'll sail forth like a belted earl; no more I'll look like a gutter swab—and I'll bet a nickel I'll get a job!

THE COUNTRY VISIT.

(By May Turner.)  
The big horse waded beside her with a smile nose thrust out.  
The colt came running from the field and frolicked all about;  
The chickens crowded close, until the farmer's wife said, "Shoo!"  
"I think like you to have me here," said little 'Liza Lou.  
The ducks were swimming in the pond; they gave a friendly quack.  
The turkeys came to greet her from behind the golden stack;  
The rooster strutted up and said: "How do de doodle do?"  
"I'm pretty well, I thank you, sir," said little 'Liza Lou.  
The old cat waked and slept again, stretched out upon the floor;  
The hen with all her fluffy brood was stretched near the door;  
The long-legged calf came skipping, and the mother cow said "Moo!"  
"I like the country very much," said little 'Liza Lou.  
The pet lamb snuggled at her side and gave a timid bleat;  
The kind old house dog wagged his tail and lay down at her feet;  
And from the dovecot, soft and low, she heard the pigeon coo, "sometime" cried little 'Liza Lou.  
From "The Youth's Companion."

THE TRYST.

I have a tryst to keep with Life,  
Each hour with all I love I live;  
And I must all attention give  
To keep my hands and heart unsoiled,  
For I have a tryst to keep with Life.  
Oh, let me come, again, sometime,  
cried little 'Liza Lou.  
From "The Youth's Companion."

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From "The Youth's Companion."

For God doth know 'Tis easier, dear,  
(Midst shout of battle, sound of drum,  
Following Glory as a star)  
To fearless meet the Angel Gray,  
Than just to sweeten life with smiles,  
Spreading glad sunshine in the way,  
By faces mangled, misunderstood, (by some),  
Keeping a glad heart—battling evil's  
wiles,  
Where snares lie thickest. Help me,  
Christ,  
To walk serene and keep the tryst!  
— A. Roger Collins.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Not Altogether Disinterested.  
Small Boy (politely):—"Won't you take another piece of cake, Miss Jones?"  
Guest:—"Well, since you are so pressing, I will."  
Small Boy:—"Now, mother, remember your promise that if you had to cut the second cake I could have a piece!"  
Pearson's Weekly.

Monotonous.

Mother (at the Zoo):—"What do you think of the lady leopard, Ed? Aren't they handsome?"  
Ed:—"But do they always come in the same pattern, mamma?"—Boston Transcript.

His Pursuits.

The kind old gentleman was trying to raise the tone of the young fellow in his office.  
"What is your pursuit in life?" he asked one clerk.  
The young man scratched his head in perplexity.  
"Well, sir, he finally said, 'that depends upon whether I'm coming or going.' It's the eight-thirty in the morning and the six-twenty train at night!"  
Pearson's Weekly.

He "Gauged the Lead."

"I see you complain of a sore throat," said the regimental doctor, looking at his report as the last member of the sick parade stopped up.  
"Yes, sir; terribly sore," answered the bandman huskily.  
The doctor examined him carefully.  
"Yes, it is rather inflamed," said he. "You had better not strain it using it in the hand. I shall strike you off duty for a week; come to me again at the end of that time, and in the interval gargle with salt and water."  
At the end of the week back came the bandman, fully recovered.  
"That's good," said the doctor. "You're fit for duty again, so you can return to your work today. By the way, what instrument do you play?"  
The big drum, sir," answered Tom, my without the flicker of an eyelid—Pearson's Weekly.

A Cubist Difficulty.

Blasco Ibanez, a Spanish novelist, was talking in New York about the cubists. "I know a cubist in Madrid," he said, "who paints portraits that look like eggs, models they are painted from."  
"I dropped in on this cubist in his studio one morning, and found him examining with low, troubled looks some twenty or thirty of his masterpieces."  
"What's the matter, old man?" I said.  
"The matter is," said he, "that Don Mucho Deano, the oil professor, has just sent round for his portrait, and to save my life I can't remember which it is!"

THE LATE SENATOR DENNIS.

Hon. Wm. Dennis, of Halifax, prominent Canadian Senator and Journalist, who died in Boston recently.

WORLD COURT IS PROGRESSING.

(Bradstreet's.)  
More rapid progress than was expected is apparently being made by the commission of jurists who are laying the foundations of an International Court of Justice at The Hague. Several important conclusions were reached last week. The commission adopted in principle the Root-Phillimore plan for the election of the judges of the court by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, voting separately on lists submitted to them by the existing permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The judges of each nation represented on the latter court will nominate not over six candidates, of which two may be their own nationals. No one discharging political duties, whether national or international, is to be considered except a place on the court. In particular, no one who is a member of a government or a representative in the House of Commons or the Assembly of the League of Nations is to be at the same time a member of the new tribunal. On the other hand, the selection of a distinguished judge, a university personage or an eminent jurist is not subject to those disqualifications would meet with public approval. It has been tentatively decided that the International Court consist of seven judges and four alternates, and that the court should hold office for a term of nine years, and should not be displaced during their terms except by a unanimous vote of the other judges on the ground of moral or physical incompetence. Provision is also made for the election of a president and a vice-president of the court by the judges themselves for three-year terms, so as to bar political influence from the tribunal. Another interesting decision reached by the jurists is that a judge in his country is one of the parties to a dispute, and that the proposals to be submitted by the commission have been agreed upon on first reading, and that final action upon them be taken this week.

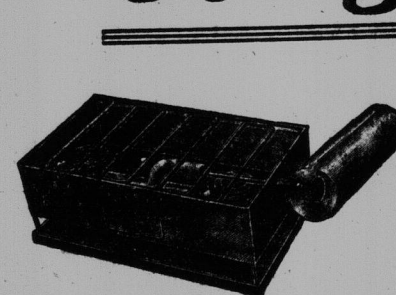
A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Bradstreet's.)  
That the formation of a consortium for China has resulted in a more complete understanding of the Far Eastern situation by the four governments which have undertaken to assist China in developing her public enterprises and resources, is a view recently returned from an extended trip to the Far East in connection with the organization of the consortium. At a luncheon of the Council of Foreign Relations at the New York Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Lamont expressed the opinion that the Far Eastern question was at least no longer a mere question of the establishment of the consortium, with Japan entering it upon precisely the same terms as England, America and France. It was not simply the formation of this international group upon the formula proposed by the American government that was significant, he remarked, important as that was, but rather the fact that in the process of organization there must have been a clearer understanding of all the problems and difficulties involved, among the governments themselves as well as among the strong banking groups which with the approval of their respective governments, had formed the consortium to aid China in developing her public enterprises. In the two years of negotiations with this end in view, there had been, he said, the freest interchange of views between the four governments. With regard to China the ideas of this government and of the British and French had from the start been a unit. It was well known, he added, that for some time Japan's views did not coincide with those of the other three governments, but now, happily, "Japan has come to see eye to eye" with these governments on the question of consortium, and in his opinion, they are today a unit in respect to it. That fact, he thought, was the most significant one in the situation.

MONTREAL HARBOR.

It is stated in the report of the harbor commissioners of Montreal that the thirty-five foot channel now being dredged by the government between that city and the sea is well under way, and it is expected will be available for ships in a few years. The harbor commissioners have already provided several berths for vessels of this draught. At a total cost of \$20,000,000 it is shown that the harbor provides 100 steamship berths from 280 to 720 feet in length, with a depth of water of twenty to thirty-five feet; two large modern fireproof elevators with conveyor system to fifteen steamship berths at which nine vessels can be loaded with grain simultaneously; fifty-eight miles of harbor railroads; fifty-eight miles of harbor railroads; construction of 200 acres of land; in the most valuable position industrially in the harbor railway terminals is being carried on. Receipts on revenue account totaled \$1,990,594, a decrease of \$115,597 from the previous year. Cost of operation, maintenance, interest, etc., was \$2,114,555, an increase over the previous year of \$88,018, leaving a deficit of \$123,961. Interest charges amounted to \$91,590, showing increase of \$7,735 on new loans, due to the continued carrying out of improvements. The debenture debt of the corporation on December 31, 1919, was \$2,850,000, of which \$27,155,000 is due to government and \$767,000 to the public.

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from 280 to 720 feet in length, with a depth of water of twenty to thirty-five feet; two large modern fireproof elevators with conveyor system to fifteen steamship berths at which nine vessels can be loaded with grain simultaneously; fifty-eight miles of harbor railroads; fifty-eight miles of harbor railroads; construction of 200 acres of land; in the most valuable position industrially in the harbor railway terminals is being carried on. Receipts on revenue account totaled \$1,990,594, a decrease of \$115,597 from the previous year. Cost of operation, maintenance, interest, etc., was \$2,114,555, an increase over the previous year of \$88,018, leaving a deficit of \$123,961. Interest charges amounted to \$91,590, showing increase of \$7,735 on new loans, due to the continued carrying out of improvements. The debenture debt of the corporation on December 31, 1919, was \$2,850,000, of which \$27,155,000 is due to government and \$767,000 to the public.

THOUGHTS ON LIFE

(By B. C. Forbes.)  
The fellow who isn't fired with enthusiasm is apt to be fired. Excess is an arch enemy of success. If top-notch effort yields you no happiness, there's something wrong either with you or your efforts. Sit down and do some analyzing. After all, you've got to give full, fair value for your efforts. Sit down and do some analyzing. The most valuable "system" is a good nervous system. Saving is having. If you have an hour to spare, don't spend it with someone who hasn't. Don't simply see how you can "put in the day," see how you can put into the day. Never contrive to make it easy for your concern to get along without you. Make sure the price you chase is worth the price. If you cultivate your talents you're always finding an opportunity to use them. When in a fix sweating let you cease you from all striving. Let mules do the kicking.

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FORMER ST. JOHN WOMAN KILLED

A fatal automobile accident occurred at York Corner, Maine, yesterday afternoon when an automobile operated by Sheldon Butler was struck by a moving van. Besides Mr. Butler, Mrs. Butler and her mother, Mrs. Franklin T. Pierce were in the car. Mrs. Pierce was killed and both other occupants of the car severely injured internally. The driver of the van rendered first aid to the two injured people, notified the authorities and gave himself up. He says that his machine got out of control. Mrs. Pierce was a native of St. John, sixty years of age and, before her marriage, named Helen T. MacLain.  
"Morning stranger," began the talkative party as he settled himself in the only vacant half seat in the smoker, "what state might you be from?"  
"Oh," replied the stranger, "wearily." "It doesn't matter now. One's as dry as another."  
Dance, Rothery Club, Friday, July 23. "Jones" Orchestra. Non-members 50¢.

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